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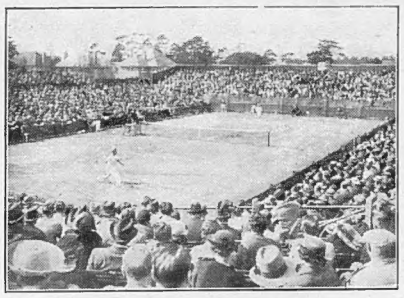

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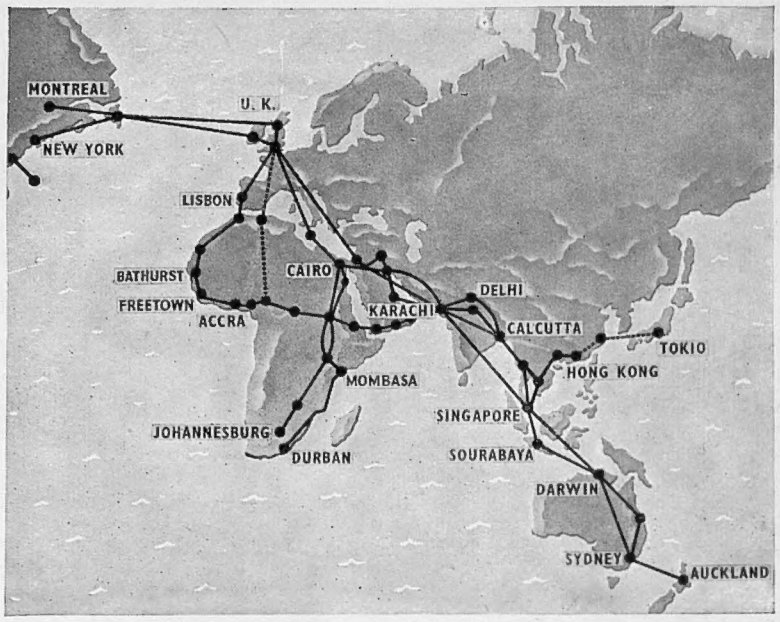

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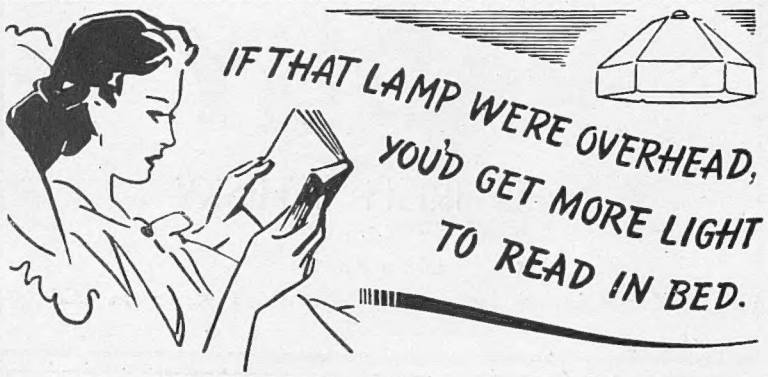

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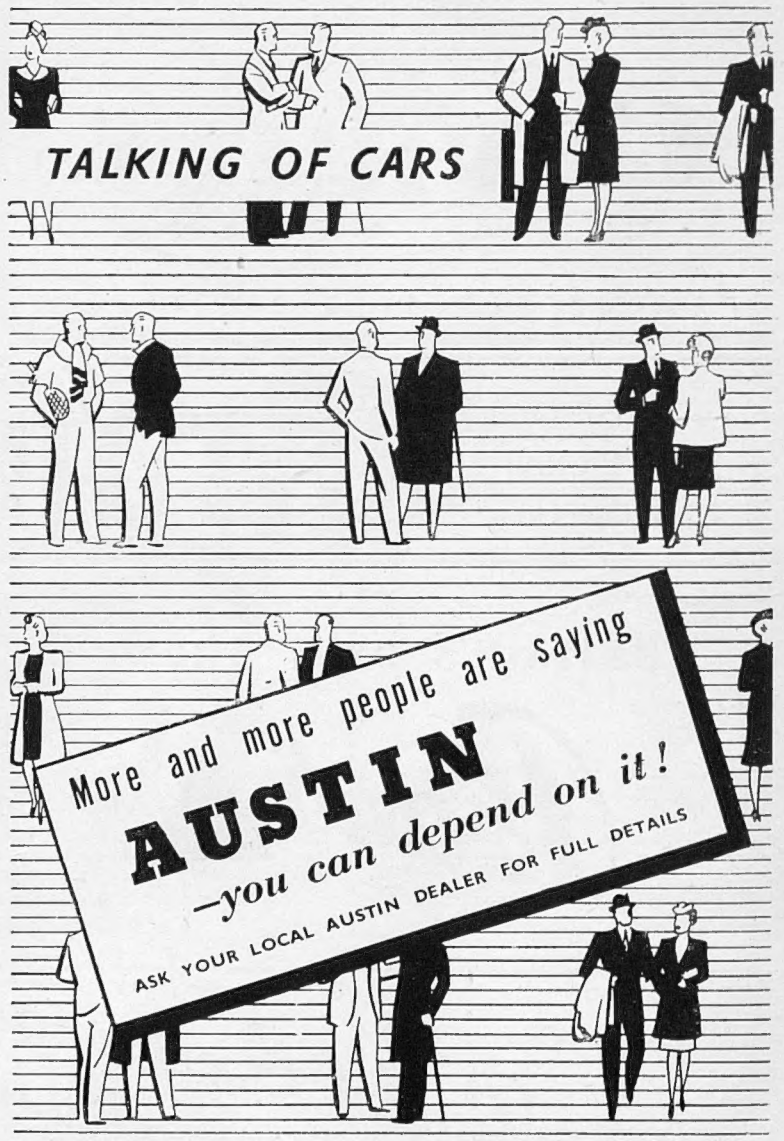

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Volume CLXXXVI No. 2434 The SPHERE, London, September 14, 1946

THE SPHERE
With which is incorporated "THE GRAPHIC"
The Empire's Illustrated Weekly

HAMPSHIRE'S FLOODED FARMLANDS—A SCENE NEAR ALTON TYPICAL OF HARVEST-TIME CONDITIONS IN MANY PARTS OF ENGLAND: The crops have suffered severely in the late summer storms, and prayers have been asked in the churches to save what remains

Following the wettest and coolest August since 1941 and the dullest for twenty-four years, September opened with thunderstorms and rain in nearly all parts of the country. In Hampshire floods have swept across the farmlands, and all over England hopes of gathering a record harvest have been fast disappearing—a tragic circumstance in the face of world want. Last week the Archbishop of York was asked by the Farmers' Union to call for prayers in all churches for better weather to save what is left of the crops. It is now a question of salvaging corn and making the most of it, and even if good weather comes the fields have been so sodden that for the present machines cannot work in them. In some places corn has been beaten into a tangled mass which neither scythe nor sickle can save. During August London's rainfall average was 3·82 ins. compared with an average of 2·36. Sunshine averaged less than five hours a day, and even Manchester did better than London

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A LONDON NEWSLETTER

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Frustration All Round.—

It is not merely the poisoned dart aimed at the Labour Government, but a much more widely-held opinion which is daily voiced that the nation is suffering from frustration and is becoming unnaturally apathetic and cynical. "Nothing works." The machine, if it can be so called, stutters and breaks down everywhere in every department of life. You can't telephone, you can't repair your rotting tiles or plaster, your parcels don't arrive, you can't buy a newspaper or a packet of cigarettes. The Government departments, multiplied in number and size, tumble over each other and contradict each other in the universal frustration, and life is like that familiar nightmare of loose ends and missed opportunities which occasionally visits the dyspeptic. Apathy results; and apathy is bad for a nation struggling back from bankruptcy. Cynicism results, and that is bad for a Government, for the Government gradually becomes increasingly despised. The same frustration is felt over the failure of the Paris Conference. The job to be done is forgotten. The delegates have ceased to represent the universal desire for peace and represent only cliques in power. That is, of course, not universally true, but what is widely said takes the place of truth in human life. It is time that Mr. Attlee summoned his chief lieutenants and examined the nation's complaints. For soon enough now, if the situations continue to drift, there will be two mighty shipwrecks of two great enterprises launched with the highest hopes and backed with the strongest faith of millions. Armchair criticism is always easy and always futile. Never was life more difficult for rulers and ruled. But one thing is beyond dispute: the more difficult the situation, the more need to concentrate on a single, clear-cut purpose, to put first things first. The priority purpose of the Socialists was to re-establish some sound foundations before attempting to build dream palaces. That was their mandate from the electors. And the mandate given to the representatives of the United Nations was to make straight for peace by the shortest road. That goal attained, there would be time for the adjustment of balances and loose ends in a calmer atmosphere. But neither Attlee at home nor half the delegates in Paris chose the clearly-marked road nor concentrated on priorities. And so it is that "nothing works," and frustration and cynicism increase. The cry becomes common: *Who do these people represent?* Not *us*; for they have rejected *our* brief.

Molotov Gives a Clue.—

Just before the Foreign Ministers met, Molotov, speaking at the Eastern European Commission, gave a rare and clear clue to the mystery of Soviet policy and practice at the Paris Conference. He was as frank as he usually is, even to bluntness. But for once he explained what lay behind his "obstructive" policy. I suppose we ought all to have realised—for we had all the necessary pieces to make up the jig-saw picture—exactly how Russia to-day sees her condition compared with America's. It is a purely economic comparison. Stalin sees America, richer than ever, better equipped than ever before for industry in peace (or, if need be, for munitions in war), already turning out for home and over-sea consumption a record output of goods of all kinds. Molotov gave the contrasting picture of Russia to-day, with the factories and plants which employed 4,000,000 of her workers lying in heaps of rubble. Small wonder, then, he argued, that Russian policy should insist at least on a flea-bite of reparations in cash or in kind, and that this nationally-held opinion of bare justice should have two results: first, that any opposition by America to Russia's minimum claims (so modestly assessed in Russian eyes) must appear as worse than unsympathetic, as positively brutal, coming from a country so favoured and aimed against a country so stripped and destitute. Second, that this sense of brutal injustice must lend bitterness and counter-brutality to the arguments of Russian representatives fighting such opposition at the Conference table. Sympathy switches suddenly over to Russia. Put that way, the events of the past six weeks in Paris are much more comprehensible. Mr. Byrnes may well have been struck by M. Molotov's tardy footnote to his Conference manners. It falls timeously; better if it had been uttered in June. Strange that so vast an output of words should fail so long to explain motives and actions. That, indeed, is the curse of Babel. A fortuitous phrase or two suddenly switches light on a dark room.

THE THREATENED VIEW FROM NEWLANDS CORNER: The famous beauty spot which may be marred if Guildford Rural District Council carry out their proposal to build a housing estate. The actual site of the estate is in the cornfield in the middle distance. "The Old Stager" comments on the proposals on this page. See also "National Trust," pp. 336-37 of this issue, an account of important acquisitions in Cornwall, Yorkshire and Scotland

King George and Greece.—

King George of the Hellenes is preparing to move from Claridge's to Athens. He is getting ready for his travels again. Claridge's is much more comfortable to-day (even under rationing) than a royal palace at Athens. At least, we ration bombs as impartially as bread. But King George is a brave and determined man and has many friends and admirers in England. It may be that, when he reasons clearly and rejects outside advice, he may sometimes murmur "Save me from my friends." His popularity in some circles in England has not helped him in some circles in Greece. When he returns to Athens he will find a ticklish job to handle, for two clamant and determined parties will ignore him and the plebiscite, and he will be lucky if those parties do no more than ignore him. He returns with a very exact knowledge of our patent model of democratic sovereignty, but it remains to see if he can, if he will, succeed in grafting the model on that volatile race, to whom political guerilla warfare of a bitter kind is a national sport. The Communists and the E.A.M. are not negligible units in the political life of Greece, and a representative coalition of the remaining parties may prove, as an instrument of reconstruction, rather a *Hamlet* without the Prince. And without the Prince, that *Hamlet* is assured of a noisy audition.

Hands Off Our Beauty Spots?—In the ugly armistice of 1918-1939, taste and conscience had no voice to be heard, and no power to avert a large-scale uglification of Britain. It was go-as-you-please for the Jerry builder, the Ribbon-developer—the more sordid local authorities; and infinite harm was permanently done on the seashore and inland. We pretty well killed the thing we love. A few beauty spots escaped the slaughter and the late war stabbed our conscience broad awake. The Preservation Societies woke to the danger, and gained for themselves by hard work a promise from Government of a right at least to be heard before more damage was done by the Housing and other authorities, central and local. Promises and practices are not the same thing. Day after day we read of decisions to plant housing estates in the very foreground of our most matchless scenery, and our first impulse is to cry out against the vandals in authority. Calmer reflection must admit that often there is something to be said on both sides. Gibbet Hill at Hindhead, or Newlands Corner, for example, are accepted viewpoints or beauty spots. Those who best know them are prone to cry out if a single brick alters the familiar view or scene. Yet Hindhead has been a ghastly, vulgar *wen* for fifteen years, and it may well be that an architect-planned housing group set in the Newlands Corner scene may one day harmonise with the landscape and may to-day be the best available site. It is not always where you put it, but *what you put*, that matters so much. Britain is not a museum but the dwelling-place of a virile race which badly needs homes for its family life.

A Lamentable August.—

The month of August 1946 almost converted me to believe that this year has produced a world's record of weather records from January onwards. Most of those records are evil, and of these August takes the cake. August is the month *par excellence* for producing heat-waves. Yet in August 1946 I cannot recall a single day when it was entirely pleasant to have tea out of doors in the shade. As for dining out of doors, which is a thing I enjoy, it was not to be thought of. For the rest, it blew, it rained, it hailed; in the West Bay near Bridport, I watched for a day-and-a-half an all-time record in the way of gales. The gale was not less strong inland, for I was blown off my legs in attempting to get through the front door of Montacute House, the new National Trust Museum—and really the charges for seeing this glorious house and its neglected garden (in which I passed many happy days in my youth) are pitched rather high on a day when even the ducks seek shelter! Well, there it is. August is over. The harvest is decimated. More than six inches of rain fell, and the gloom of the month's atmospherics was only surpassed by the gloom of its politics. Nothing (as usual) worked out right.

Down Under.—A local weather wizard in Wessex was nuts on forecasting to-morrow's weather during my holiday. Perhaps, it was not difficult to be right. It was only necessary to stick to "rain and gales," and to wear the crown of laurels. He told me he based his long-term prophecies on his examination of sun-spots, and his forecast for this autumn and winter is bleak enough. Despite the weather we have had, he assured me we should get a wild and wet autumn, and that it would be followed by the hardest winter we have experienced for decades. Cheerful, isn't it? I felt envious of Hammond and his team escaping from our dismal island to a summer "down under." Yet I am not so mean-minded as to sabotage, if I could, the ship which carried them away. For it will be some consolation to a convalescent from 'flu, as he sits beside his green-wood fire, and blows his red nose, to read of cricket scores, and to conjure up the summer scene, the click of bat on ball, the roar of the crowds . . . on a bitter, dark January afternoon in poor old England. "The flannelled fool at the wicket"? There is a grain of wisdom in such folly.

Granville Barker.—Granville Barker was a great intellectual force in British drama and, indeed, in literature. His Shakespearean researches and theories—on which his obituary biographers barely touch—alone could have raised him to eminence. In my (quite uneducated) opinion, he was outstanding among contemporary dramatists, for one of his own three plays, *The Voysey Inheritance*, is a chip from the jewel of eternal truth; as we say, a classic. It never dates, never ceases to provide new surprises. It is a slice of human life that survives time and fashion changes, and never was cut off by the fall of the curtain. One left the theatre still living in the Voyseys' dining-room; and Arthur Wontner's rendering of Edward Voysey will remain the high spot of my theatre experiences. I do not suppose Granville Barker was a happy man; but, in a material or outward sense, I suppose he was a fortunate youth.

THE OLD STAGER

THE SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY (S.E.D.) HOLDS AN ELEVENTH-HOUR RALLY IN DRESDEN : A gathering in one of the main squares to bolster up support for the Russian-favoured S.E.D. in the borough and parish council elections held throughout the Russian Zone of Saxony. Despite this rally, Socialists were in a minority in Dresden, but they did better in the country districts

ELECTIONS IN SAXONY AND GREECE

Voting in the Russian Zone : The Referendum on the Monarchy

The borough and parish council elections in Saxony, in the Russian Zone, show that the Socialist Unity Party, backed by the Red Army, has achieved a clear majority for the whole *Land*, with the Liberal Democratic Party as runners-up. In the larger towns the Socialist Unity Party met strong opposition, particularly in Leipzig and Dresden, but the weight of votes from the countryside was instrumental in deciding the issue. It has to be noted that in many towns, such as Geibitz, there was only one set of candidates, and these were Unity Party nominees. This obviously did not please the electorate, and at one town there were more spoiled ballot papers than there were properly-marked papers. At the same time Greece has also been to the polls, and, despite cries of fraud from the Republicans, the referendum ended in a clear majority for the King

OUTSIDE A POLLING STATION AT GEIBITZ : Electors waiting their turn to cast votes in the local council elections in the Russian Zone of Germany. At Geibitz only the S.E.D. offered candidates, the rival parties not being sufficiently organised to put forward any names

WHAT THE ELECTORATE FELT ABOUT IT : As there was only one list of candidates at Geibitz, opponents of the Socialist Unity Party tore down the party's posters. They also spoilt their ballot papers as a mark of disapproval of the undemocratic procedure

THE PEOPLE OF LEIPZIG GO TO THE POLLS : A scene in one of the polling stations. In this city the Russian-favoured Socialist Unity Party suffered a setback, as it did also in Dresden and several other of the large centres of population in the Saxon *Land*

THE GREEKS SAY " YES " : An Athenian recording his vote at one of the polling stations in the capital when the referendum was held to decide on the question of the King's recall. Seventy-two per cent. of the electors voted for the monarchy, and, according to present arrangements, the King will return to Greece during this week. Athens newspapers greeted the result of the plebiscite with headlines shouting triumph or despair. The secretary-general of the Left Wing E.A.M. Party, Dmitri Partsalides, said : " We will not recognise the result of this fake election. The return of the King will not appease the troubles in Greece—it will be like oil on fire. We will have to rely on armed force "

THE SEARCH FOR THE "FROGMEN"

Dogs Employed by British Troops in Combing a Palestine Settlement for the Men Who Blew Up the "Empire Rival"

After the first illegal immigrants were turned back at Haifa and transhipped to Cyprus, limpet mines were attached to the 7,000-ton *Empire Rival* in Haifa Harbour, and the ship was badly holed. This act of sabotage, which held up the Cyprus convoy, was attributed to Jewish "frogmen," whose possible base of operations was traced to the fishing and boat-building settlement of Sdoth-Yom, on the shores of the Mediterranean in the region of Haifa and the ancient Roman port of Cæsarea. Accordingly, on August 26 the settlement was cordoned-off before dawn by 4,000 troops of the Second Infantry Brigade, the Dragoon Guards and the Royal Tank Regiment. After all grown-up inhabitants had been taken to barbed-wire cages for interrogation, troops with mine-detectors went through the buildings in the search for limpet mines of the kind used to blow up the *Empire Rival*, and afterwards specially-trained dogs, which had just been brought from Europe, were employed in the same work

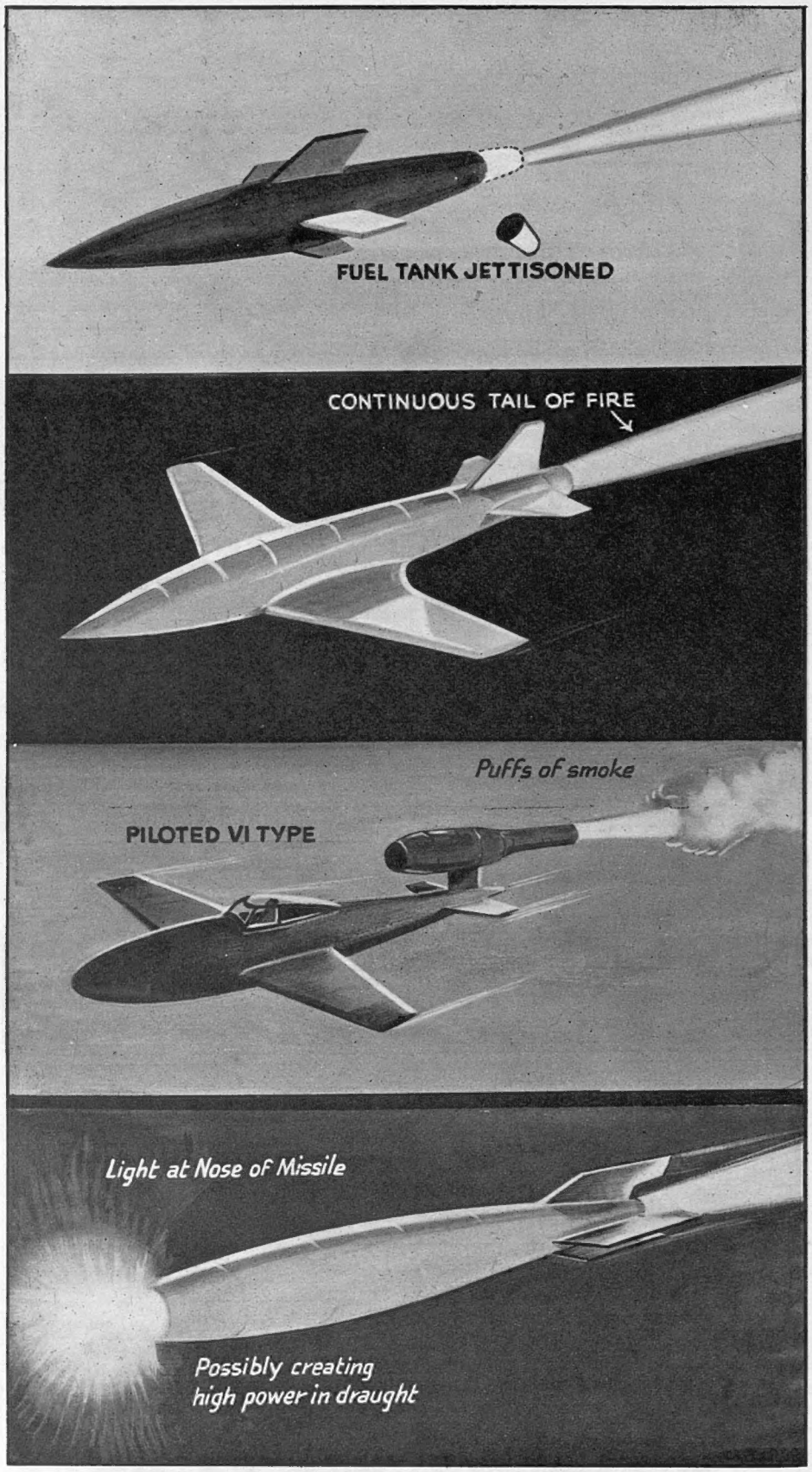
SEARCHING THE JEWISH SETTLEMENT OF SDOTH-YOM, ON THE SHORES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN: British troops of the Second Infantry Brigade engaged in carrying out bedding and furniture from one of the huts following the dawn raid on the settlement staged with a view to finding the "frogmen" who had attached limpet mines to the "Empire Rival" and holed the vessel as she lay in Haifa Harbour. While the search was going on at Sdoth-Yom the inhabitants were rounded-up for interrogation.

THE ALL-DAY TASK OF INTERROGATION BEGINS: Watched by a British soldier who is posted with his Bren gun on the hill, some of the inhabitants of the Jewish settlement of Sdoth-Yom are seen waiting their turn to be interviewed by the military authorities. The round-up at the settlement took place at dawn, over 4,000 troops converging on the area and cordoning it off. While this interrogation was in progress, other troops were carrying out a rigorous search of all the huts. The spot illustrated here is on the exact site of the ancient Roman port of Cæsarea, so often mentioned in the New Testament story

THE SCREENING PROCESS AT SDOTH-YOM : *Left*—Settlers being loaded into an Army lorry to be taken out to the British cages in the sand-dunes, where the interrogation took place. *Right*—A young Jewess answering questions put to her by the military police. As a result of the round-up, it was hoped not only to trace the men who had holed the "Empire Rival," but to pick up some of the illegal immigrants who had landed secretly on this part of the coast

AMONG THE DUNES OF CÆSAREA : British troops standing guard round the barbed-wire while the interrogation of the settlers of Sdoth-Yom proceeded within. The whole operation was carried out on a most elaborate scale, and before any approach to the settlement was made the perimeter was cordoned-off

THE DOG-DIVINERS PLAY THEIR PART IN THE SEARCH FOR LIMPET MINES : Two pictures taken at the Sdoth-Yom Settlement, on the shores of the Mediterranean, as British-trained police dogs, expert in detecting metal, wood and glass underground, were conducted through every corner of the settlement. Wherever the dogs lay down soldiers followed up with probes and then dug the ground ; but during the first two days no mines were brought to light. The dogs are cross-bred from collies, Labradors and Alsatians, and at present there are ten of them engaged in this work in Palestine. Up to now they have been used largely in Germany for post-war mine-detection. Other dogs are trained as guards for ammunition dumps, and their efficiency has been very fully established



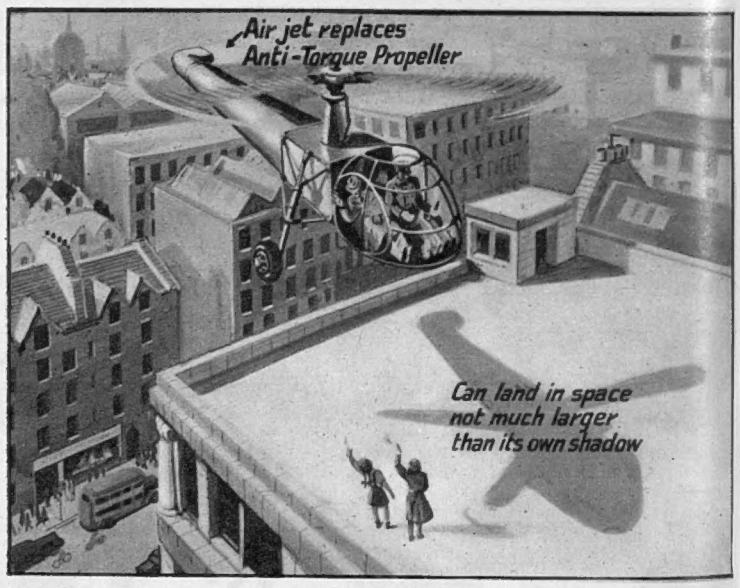
FOUR TYPES OF ROCKET WHICH HAVE BEEN REPORTED IN THEIR MYSTERIOUS FLIGHT ACROSS SWEDEN : A diagrammatic sketch based on eye-witness accounts of the cigar-shaped projectiles seen in the sky above Sweden on countless occasions since their first appearance last May. At the top of the drawing is a "multi-stage" rocket which jettisons its fuel tanks in flight. Below are a rocket with a continuous tail of fire reminiscent of the V 2, a piloted V I type; and a missile with a light at the nose and a stream of fire at the tail

Aviation News

ROCKETS OVER SWEDEN — CARRIERS FOR BIG BOMBERS

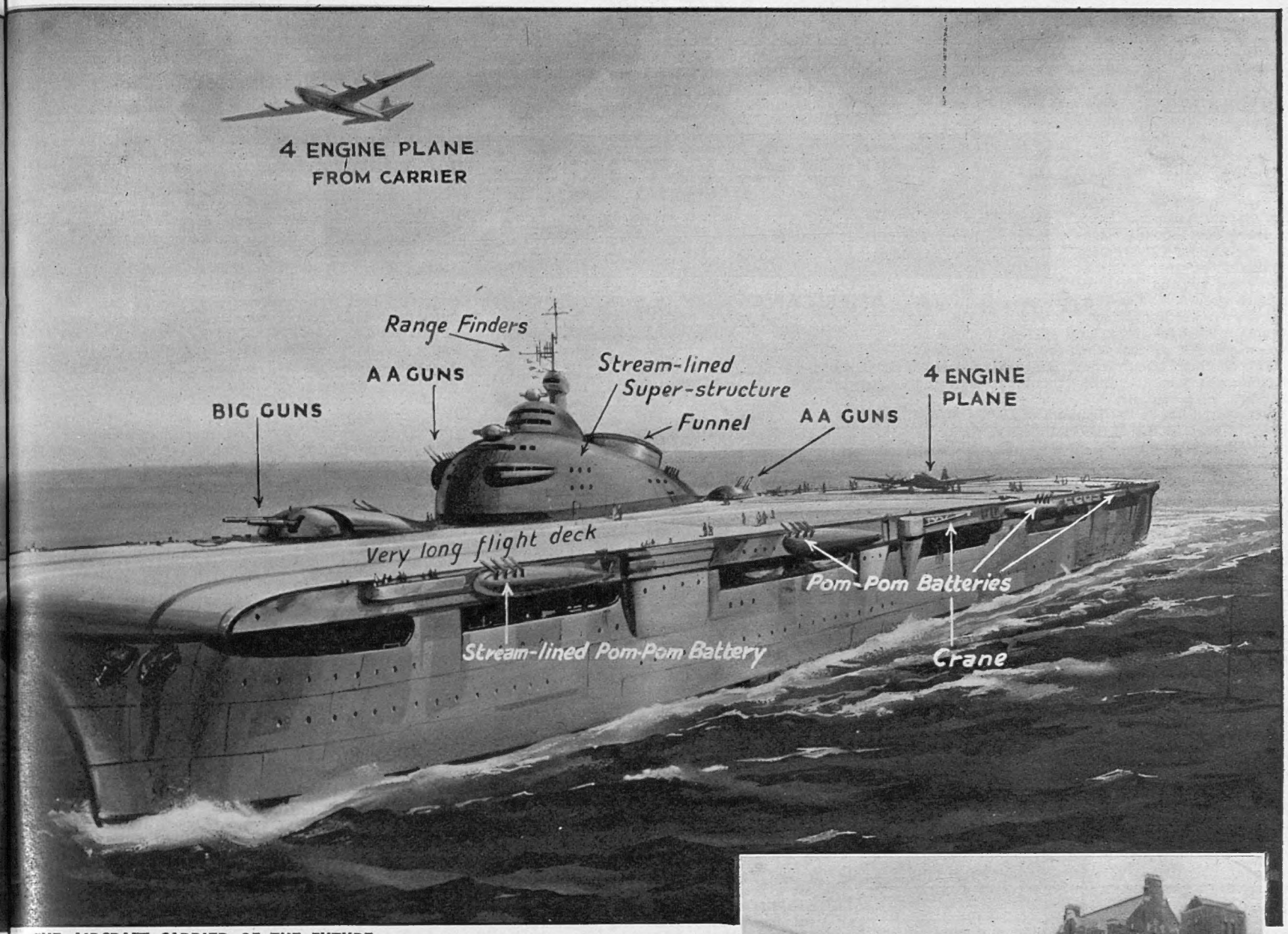
Since May of this year Sweden has been in the grip of a great rocket scare. Strange, cigar-shaped projectiles have been seen over the country, and up to the time of writing their exact source is not known, though some aver that they have been fired from Peenemunde, the former V-bomb base on the Baltic coast at present occupied by Soviet troops. Since the spring swarms of these silent missiles have been zooming over Swedish territory, but they have done no damage to property, being without war-heads and probably disintegrating in the air. Their appearance has caused a storm of protest in the Swedish Press and the Danish and Swedish General Staffs have been co-operating on the task of finding their exact source, using British-loaned radar equipment to help in the work. Descriptions of the rockets have been many and varied, some highly coloured in accordance with the imagination of the beholder; but certain facts keep recurring in different reports and appear to have a definite basis of truth. It would appear that there are four main types of projectile appearing over Sweden, and in the illustration on the left a SPHERE artist has summarised the available information in a series of sketches. The finding of fuel fragments suggests that at least one type is a "multi-stage" rocket which jettisons fuel tanks as they are exhausted. These fuel fragments are solid and reveal they have been subjected to intense heat. It is possible they are related to the German propellant known as Duesengas which was developed during the later stages of the war. The light at the nose of one projectile may indicate that it uses a special fuel causing a high-power in-draught

THE FUTURE OF THE HELICOPTER



THE HELICOPTER AS AN AIR TAXI : An artist's impression of a machine rising vertically from a city roof-top. It is contended in some quarters that the helicopter is now sufficiently advanced to be used in this way, and recent experiments in America by the United States Army and postal authorities have yielded encouraging results. In addition, the U.S. Navy has formed its first Helicopter Squadron. Developments on the same lines are taking place in this country, but at the present moment are not so far advanced as those in the United States, where six companies have built prototypes, and several of them are in active production of commercial models—*Drawing by W. C. Ives*

***On left*—A VISION OF THE FUTURE : That commercial-type helicopters will one day be used to get passengers to and from city centres is a distinct possibility, and here a "Sphere" artist shows how this might be done from a number of special dromes anchored by the left and right banks of the Thames and connected with the Embankment by footbridges**



THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER OF THE FUTURE— HOW AUSTRALIA MAY ADAPT HER NAVY TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF PACIFIC DEFENCE : An artist's impression of a carrier built to launch four-engined bombers from its exceptionally long flight-deck. The Australian Government is greatly interested in the Carrier question, and it has been recommended by the Royal Navy that in view of the lessons of the Pacific War, the Commonwealth would be wise to concentrate for the future on this type of vessel. At a recent Press Conference at Melbourne, Air Chief Marshal Sir Keith Park declared that if Australia did have aircraft-carriers they should be big enough to take multi-engined machines. It had been proved in the battles of Midway and the Coral Sea that the action of the carriers put a stop to the projected invasion of Australia. The Air Marshal also pointed out that submersible aircraft-carriers were a possibility of the future—*Drawing by Roland Davies*

FROM CARRIER TO COURT—BY HELICOPTER : This was the scene on the parade-ground at Chatham when Captain H. W. Faulkner, Commander of the British aircraft-carrier "Triumph," arrived at the naval barracks direct from his ship which was anchored off Sheerness. As the helicopter came in to land an escort was waiting to greet Captain Faulkner and conduct him to the court, where he presided over a court-martial. The machine made a perfect landing on the rain-soaked parade-ground

THE UNITED STATES NAVY INTRODUCES THE TWIN-ENGINED HELICOPTER : This machine, built by the McDonnell Aircraft Corporation in collaboration with the Bureau of Aeronautics, is seen on its first test flight at the Lambert-St. Louis Municipal Airport, Missouri. It is the largest rotating-wing aircraft ever put into production, and it is equipped with twin rotors. The employment of twin engines is intended to give the helicopter greater reliability over rough terrain, populated areas, or tracts of water. It will cruise at 100 m.p.h. with a load of over 3,000 lbs. The model has been designed primarily for research purposes with a view to obtaining data vital in the whole field of helicopter design

AS EASY TO RIDE AS A BICYCLE, SAY THE MAKERS : The new two-seater Firestone helicopter being demonstrated in public for the first time at Cleveland, Ohio. The aircraft is a civilian version of a type in use in the United States Army. It has exceptional stability, and it can be flown for long periods with no hands touching the controls. The cabin is enclosed with Lucite, and it gives a 270-degree range of vision. The speed of the machine is 100 m.p.h.

WHAT IS A PRESSURE GROUP?

A Political Phenomenon of the Post-war World on Both Sides of the Atlantic

By FERDINAND TUOHY

THIS is a season on both sides of the Atlantic at which the workings of Anglo-Saxon democracy in mid-twentieth century may be studied with advantage: the U.S. exemplar by reason of the play of special forces upon Congressmen and Senators shortly to be elected in mass, and the U.K. pattern on account of the new powers which the trade unions have arrogated to themselves in a disregarding, super-the-public manner.

Sooner or later we get most things that the Americans have, and there are already signs under the Labour Government of lobbying on the American system, and of the birth of "pressure groups" where this field was formerly left to a few powerful vested interests. M.P.s are beginning to have telegrams fired at them in quantity on specific issues, so that they are apt to read as the will of their constituency what is in reality the attempted pressure, often the fanaticism and intolerance, of a minority.

In the same line is the banning of Colonel Chinstrap from part of the B.B.C. air because his constant hankering for a double offends—nay, fills with alarm—the temperance folk who have, by the way, a very firm representation in the Attlee Administration. After the 1914 war they tried the same thing, but your humble servant discovered "Pussyfoot" Johnson, and they were laughed out of court. This time the offensive to make John Bull "dry" is much more skilful and subtle and is likely to be drawn out much longer.

The "pressure group" thrives on the assumption, usually accurate, that the majority, however large, does nothing. Now and then it charges like a buffalo (general election), but usually it does nothing. It grazes; is chivvied about; and milked. "What saps you taxpayers are," said an Ensa girl returned from the wars and telling of monumental waste and extravagance by the Services. She knew. The bulk of the public doesn't know, though its pocket is intimately concerned. But it wouldn't do a thing if it knew. Such is the general mood amid which "pressure groups" flourish.

That these go to work right at the top is still being demonstrated by the case of President Truman and the Jews. Whether Harry Solomon Truman has any family affiliations with Jewry has never been clarified. One only knows that his spasmodic impulses over Palestine have suggested nothing if not that they are an answer to Jewish pressure exerted behind the scenes.

Hard though it may be to believe, there are little more than 4,500,000 Jews in the United States. The important thing about them is their location, not their numbers. They exert an extreme power in the metropolitan areas of the North, where the Democratic Party stands or falls, and the Party bosses have told the Administration leaders they cannot guarantee to hold the line if they flout the highly-organised Zionist opinion over Palestine. This refers especially to New York City, with its vital political importance as leader of the Empire State.

There are rather more than 2,000,000 Jews in New York City, so that here is a "pressure group" equivalent to slightly less than one-seventieth of the nation, yet able to make the President—*i.e.*, the country, and the greatest country in the world, at that—act in a certain, prejudiced manner in respect of the very spot whence a third world war is most likely to emanate, if come it should.

"Half of America's present troubles," one reads, "can be traced to Congressmen devoting more thought to getting re-elected than to solving the problems that are the aftermath of war." To which might be added: "Half of the world's troubles can be traced to America never stopping having elections of some kind. As soon as one is over, preparations for the next are made. And all the time those travesties of government of the people by the people for the people, the 'pressure groups,' are presented with the very atmosphere that suits them most."

The OPA (price-control) fell a victim to the converging attack of several "pressure groups" which moved in to make profits for the few at the expense of the many. In the van were the real-estate men who saw in the housing shortage a chance of making quick fortunes, the manufacturers who were holding back goods hoping for higher prices, and the farmers who have piled up £2,500,000,000 in cash and Government bonds.

Although there are 5,000,000 fewer on the land than five years ago, the net income of the 30,000,000 who remain has risen from £1,400,000,000 to £4,000,000,000. Yet these farming Americans, infinitely better off than town-dwellers, are still greedy for more at the latter's expense. And the politicians involved personally daren't say the farmers nay.

The manufacturers hit upon something new (though it has since been copied by the Jews). This consists of "sledge-hammer" propaganda, occupying whole pages of the national newspapers. "Remove price controls on manufactured goods," read millions each day in huge letters, "and production will step up fast. Goods will pour into the market and within a reasonable time prices will adjust themselves naturally." The advertisers presumably hoping to make their pile during an entirely indeterminate "reasonable time"

For their part, the real-estate men have provoked the first counter-move to "pressure groups" that promises to have any success. Ex-Servicemen, otherwise known as "young Vets." (any American youth who may have served being called a "Veteran") want to know why they can't get homes, when they see every sort of thing that could wait being built, from race-tracks to ever more soda-fountains and servicing stations. Why should Congress vote a special car to every crippled Veteran, but refuse to do anything serious about housing?

The "young Vets." quickly learnt that no vested interest is threatened by the car for cripples; that the real-estate lobby is out for quick and big profits which can't be got from building small houses for "Vets."; and that this lobby includes workers as well as employers, powerful unions as well as rings of speculative builders.

So the "young Vets." have begun to take things into their own hands in some States by running racketeers and local politicians, who are often "pressure groupers," out of town in old Western style. Anxiety is expressed in some quarters at the employment of such unconstitutional means. Other people deem it nothing to what is coming, if democracy continues to score off itself so unashamedly. Fearing lest public opinion should mobilise itself against them, retailers and middlemen are among the latest to form themselves into "pressure groups."

The New Groupers come from all points of the social compass and bring pressure to bear from a variety of motives. By no means all are base. Some, in the view of their exponents, are highly ethical. "Moral pressure groups" are numerous in the churches which indulge in pulpit sensationalism on "hot" topics but score much more tellingly by virtue of maintaining the most powerful lobbies in Washington. For the churches claim to have 72,000,000 members and Congressmen and Senators are unable to determine how fictitious the assessment is (for instance, Catholics claim as a "member" everyone who has been baptised). Politicians, big and small, must "keep in" with the churches and with a good many of the 250 religious bodies into which they are split. As likely as not, their minister "back home" is a leading light of the local Rotary, and of the women's clubs.

Ostensibly, it is a case of complete separation of Church and State in America. Actually, in few other countries do the churches intervene so forcefully in politics. Some of them were behind the opposition to the loan to Britain, while nearly all still exert pressure for a return to Prohibition, despite the grievous hurt that the discredited Anti-Saloon League did to the moral health of the United States.

Sometimes organised religion operates under camouflage. One such movement which has a strong and growing hold is the "Youth for Christ," with its chief roots in the Middle West. The resemblance to Fascism is unmistakable, and to attract the young, leadership has been placed in the hands of "reformed" band leaders who have, quite literally, set the crusade to Swing.

A revival of the Ku-Klux-Klan in the South is unlikely to achieve anything like the impetus attained in 1920. Yet recent lynchings have shown that the Klan has to be reckoned with. This "pressure group" concentrates on denying racial equality to the negroes. Racial purity is also the main plank of the exclusive National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. As the label shows, these ladies are sprayed by the perfume of the *Mayflower* and their importance resides in the high contacts they have at Washington, where they are just now busily trying to stop all immigration into the United States until 1950 at least, a truly Christian gesture, given the state of several European countries.

In view of their doubtful record, the police feel the need of "pressure groups" operating on their behalf, and usually these are intertwined with the powerful Irish vote.

And where does beetle-browed, Bible-quoting John L. Lewis cease to be the protector of 6,000,000 miners and become a holder-up of the public by constantly discovering fresh excuses for striking?

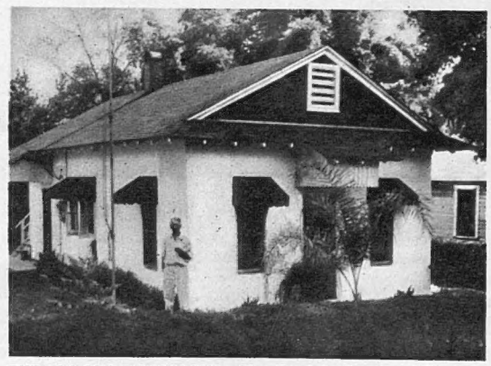
It all belongs to one and the same "pressure-group" family that is gnawing at the vitals of American democracy. So does the "Ham 'n' Eggs" movement belong. This is the successor to the famous "Townsend Plan" which swept the West a decade ago, and which was to pay everyone of sixty or more a monthly pension of £50. The "Ham 'n' Eggs" movement would pay £7 a week to the old, invalids, the unemployed, and widows with minor children. The trouble is that these eminently humanitarian crusades are usually run by crooks, and that, though wholly unrealisable, they are used still further to harass and coerce the largely mediocre and/or self-seeking men who run for Congress and even for the Senate.

As we, too, are experiencing mediocrity and are beginning to experience "pressure groups," Americans who read this should sympathise.

AMERICANA . . .

IN THE STEPS OF MATILDA—"THE FIRST HUMAN CATAPULTED FROM A SPEEDING PLANE BY A PILOT-EJECTOR SEAT"! This is the American caption accompanying this picture of Sergeant Lambert, of West Virginia, who, on August 21, was shot into the air from a machine travelling at 300 m.p.h. over Patterson Field, Dayton, Ohio. Sergeant Lambert is seen just after his successful parachute descent. British readers will doubtless be surprised at the American claim, as in July of this year Bernard Lynch, a young Irish pilot, was ejected from a jet plane 8,000 ft. above an aerodrome in Oxfordshire. The experiment took place after many weeks of research with a trial rig at Denham, Bucks (see THE SPHERE, August 3, 1946)

MISSION TO TOKYO: Mrs. Elizabeth Gray Vining, of Philadelphia, who has been selected by the United States State Department as a tutor for Prince Akihito, twelve-year-old Crown Prince of Japan



THE TIN-CAN BUNGALOW: Mr. Fred J. Grace, of Tampa, Florida, standing outside his home, which he has built from oil-tins and cement and which he has just sold for 5,000 dollars. He used 12,000 quart containers for the task, placing them lengthwise and cementing them together. The exterior was finished with stucco

DOWN on the FARM in 1946

The Remote-Control Tractor Shows Its Paces: German Generals and the Harvest: Jews Learn the Ways of the Land

SPEEDING THE PLOUGH, MODERN VERSION: One of the new "Queen Bee" ploughs operated by remote control during a try-out on a Hertfordshire farm near Potters Bar. The tractor can plough a perfect furrow and execute all sorts of turns, and, together with five others which are in action simultaneously, it can be controlled from a central point

On the average farm ploughing-time is inevitably strenuous, making large calls upon man-power; but, with the introduction of the "Queen Bee" farm tractor, farmers can anticipate speedier and more economical work during this rush period. The "Queen Bee," which is based on equipment used on target aircraft during the war, was tried out recently on a farm near Potters Bar, Hertfordshire, and gave a good account of itself. The remote-controlled tractors can be operated in batches of six from a central point. The tractor controls are worked by Servo motors, which are in turn subject to sensitive electrical relays in the receiving circuit, carrying out the commands of the incoming radio signals. The present models still require some modification before they give perfect operation on the turns, but when the rate of turn is slow they manœuvre perfectly. How far the system will find favour in this country it is hard to say, but it is conceivable that it may lead to the small farmer contracting-out his ploughing and that he will see a month's work completed in a few days

LEARNING FARMING THE HARD WAY: Students at the Bachad Farm Institute, Thaxted, Essex, are allocated their farm duties for the day. The Institute has as its object the training of young Jews and Jewesses to take up agricultural work in Palestine, and the 381 acres of arable land, pasture and woodland give them an admirable opportunity to learn much that they must know before emigrating. There are eight people on the agricultural staff, and the trainees work for half the day and study during the other half. In addition to agricultural science they also receive a general education, and they are permitted to study any particular branch of agriculture in which they are specially interested. The students live collectively, and the proceeds from the farm go into a common pool from which they draw a few shillings monthly for pocket-money. Other profits are devoted to building up the farm, and to assisting Palestinian immigration

GERMAN WAR LEADERS HELP WITH THE HARVEST IN SOUTH WALES: General Eisenbeck, Admiral Brauning and General Von Boltenstren engaged in "stooking" the oat-sheaves on a farm near their prisoner-of-war camp at Bridgend, Glamorganshire. They volunteered to do this work to overcome the boredom of their daily lives, but as soon as the news of their activities first appeared it seems that they were withdrawn from the farm

On left—

A CHAMPION OF CHAMPIONS: This is Dawpool Victor, owned by Mrs. Charles Howells, of Dawpool Farm, near Birkenhead, who has won nine awards, two championships and one cup at five horse shows this year. At Heswall Horse Show he recently received three firsts and a championship

KENT STARTS THE HOP-PICKING SEASON: Pickers at work in the fields at Laddingford, near Maidstone. As in pre-war days, whole families have trekked south from London's East End, and are now working happily in the fields, treating this as their annual holiday (with pay). Mothers bring their prams into the hopfield, so that they can carry on with their work and, at the same time, know that the children are perfectly safe

THE GREAT NILE FLOODS

The River Reaches a Record Height, and Many Square Miles are Inundated

THE SYSTEM OF IRRIGATION IN THE NILE AREA: A sketch showing how the water is held back behind dams and then "fed out" during the summer to the canals which intersect the cultivated land in the immediate vicinity of the river. So great has been the rise in the river of recent weeks that the defences have been breached, and vast crop areas have become inundated—*Drawing by E. G. Lambert*

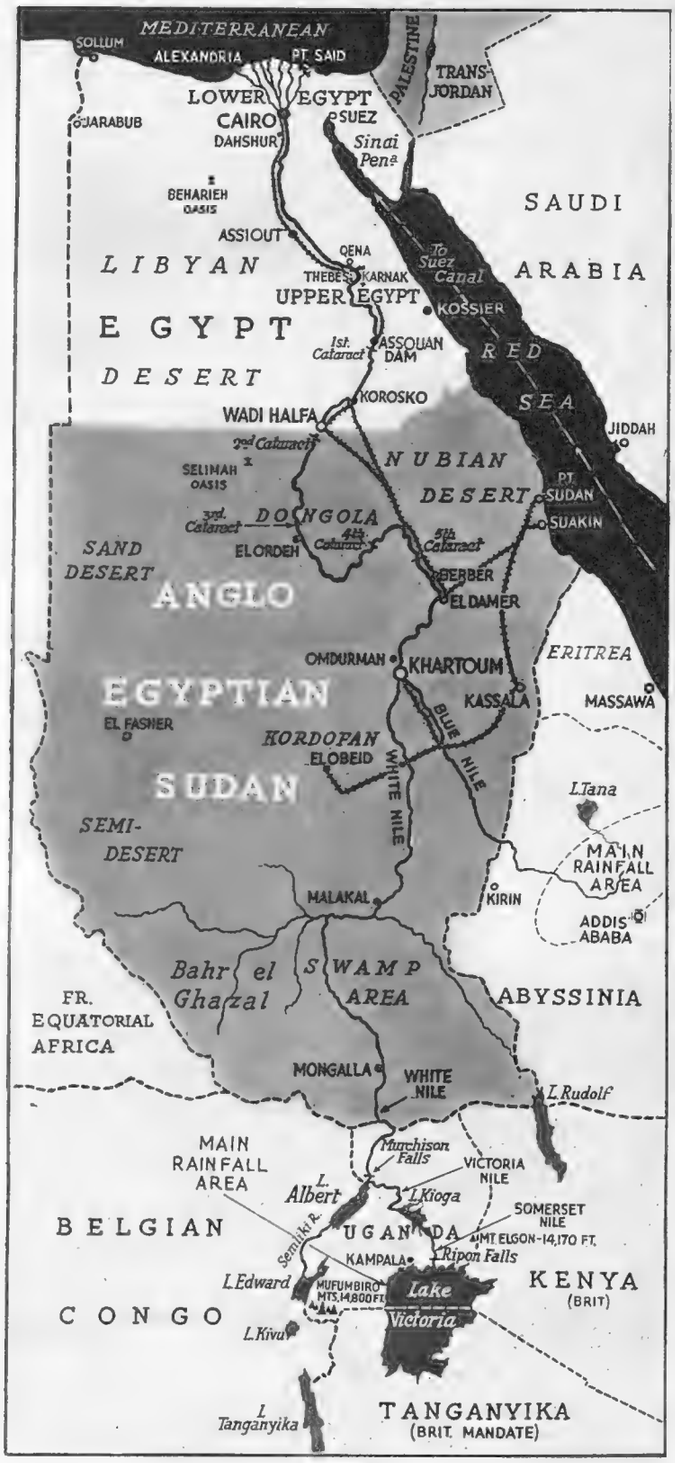
The Nile flood is an annual event comparable in regularity with the monsoon. The headwaters of the river receive water from the constant rains of the equatorial areas round the great lakes, and they are conveyed down the White Nile to Khartoum where they meet the Blue Nile, which is itself enforced by the Atbara.

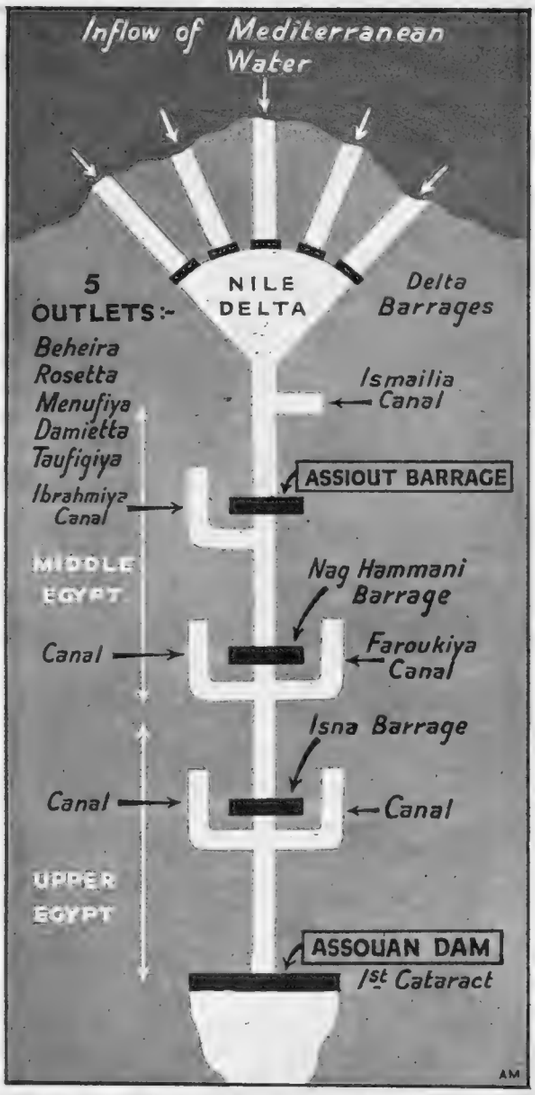
This summer, however, the Nile floods have reached record-breaking proportions, and on August 25, when the height of the river was reported as 73·8 ft., a state of emergency existed in the Sudan, while in Egypt it was feared that damage to crops could not be avoided.

Farmers in the Sudan have suffered such heavy losses through the inundation of their crops that the Sudan Government has already opened a relief fund. Towns and villages have been isolated, and the flood-waters have overwhelmed the Government pumping plants providing irrigation for the citrus plantations of Alaib and Kulud.

Last week the stately Kitchener Avenue in Khartoum was reported to be under water, while Old Omdurman was nearly isolated from the outside world, and rowing-boats were the main means of communication in the town. In the neighbourhood of the Sennar Dam (on the Blue Nile) damage was being caused through the jamming of the sluices by debris and crocodiles swept down by the swollen river. Indeed, from every section of the 3,500-mile Nile as far north as Wadi Halfa alarming incidents were reported.

The importance of the Nile to Egypt and the Sudan goes without saying, although Egyptian students have not hesitated to say it, and of late indeed have been vociferous in their demands for greater Egyptian control of the upper reaches. Without the annual inundations which fertilise the soil and provide the needful water for irrigation, the whole country would be a desert. In modern times, therefore, British and Egyptian engineers have sought to make the fullest use of the waters by improving upon and extending the irrigation methods of the early Egyptians and the Romans. In the Nile estuary irrigation is largely regulated by the barrages at Damietta and Rosetta, and by means

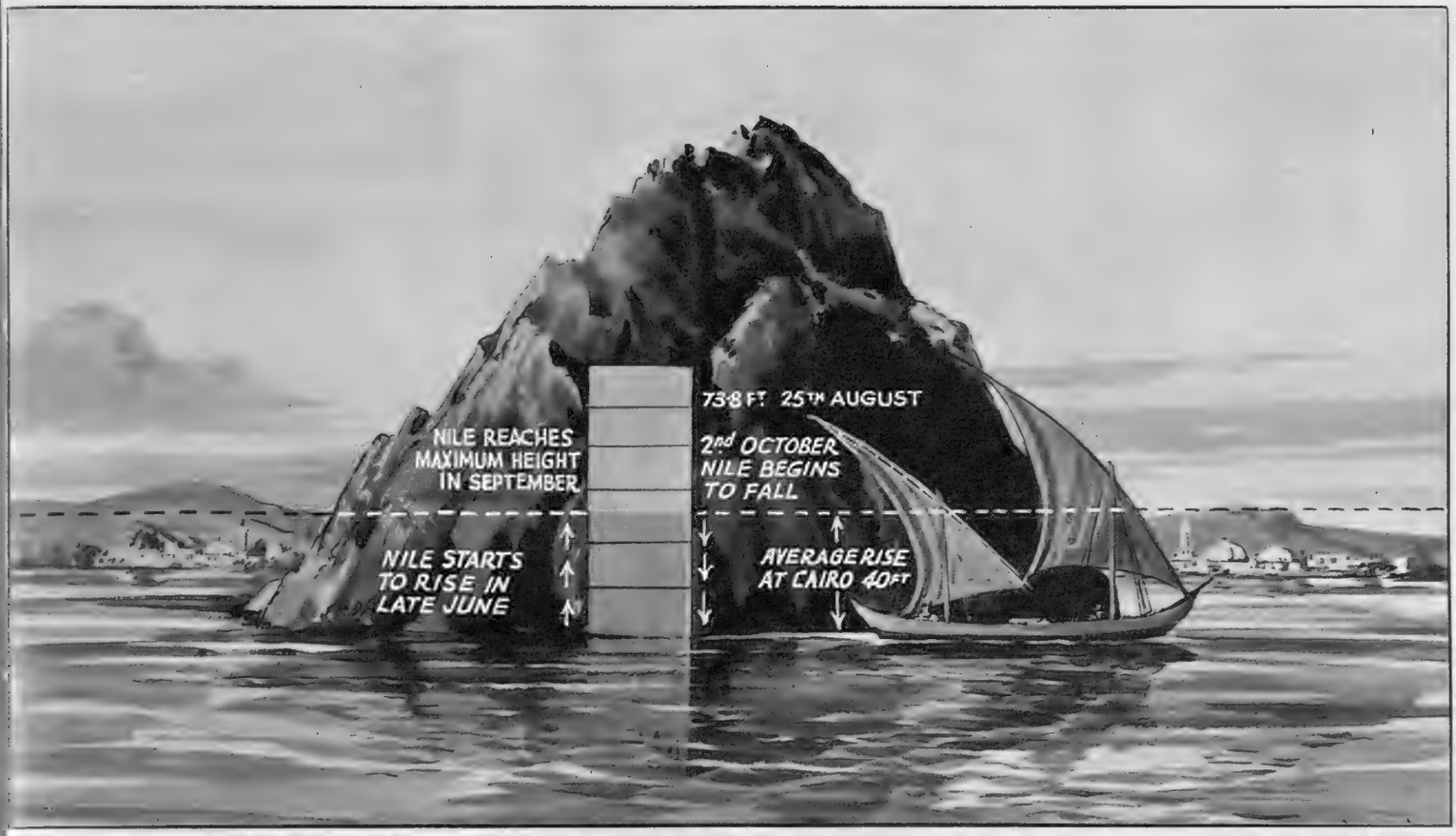




THE DAMS AND BARRAGES OF THE NILE: A diagram showing how from the First Cataract at Assouan to the Delta the river is controlled along its course with an elaborate canal system ensuring an even distribution of water for the farmers at all seasons. The recent floods, however, have been too much for these defences, sweeping everything before them

On left—**THE COURSE OF THE NILE FROM LAKE VICTORIA TO THE DELTA AREA ON THE MEDITERRANEAN: A sketch-map showing some of the principal places involved in the great floods, which were felt most severely at first in the Sudan. The Blue Nile, it would appear, has been carrying the bulk of the flood-water, and as a result farmers in the region of Khartoum have suffered heavy losses through the inundation of their crops.**

The forest near Khartoum has been completely under water. This sketch-map also shows how the source of the Nile lies outside the condominium of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and this is at the moment a source of grievance in Cairo, as it is felt by the Egyptian Government that they should have the fullest control of the great river which is the main artery of the national economic life. Hence the demands for treaty revision so vociferously broached by Cairo's student fraternity



THE NILE REACHES DANGER-POINT: A sketch showing the average rise of the river in the late summer as compared with the record height of 73·8 ft. reached on August 25, when the situation throughout the Sudan was described as grave and the flood-waters showed no signs of abating. On August 26 the Sudan Government opened a relief fund for farmers who have suffered heavy crop losses, while in Egypt hasty measures were adopted to combat the danger

of an extensive system of canals which carry the life-giving waters into the very fields tilled so painstakingly by the fellaheen. During the past twenty-five years this same system has been extended throughout the greater part of the river, and in the rainy season each barrage holds up sufficient water to meet the needs of the whole year.

Below—THE NILE AT THE ASSOUAN DAM: A diagrammatic sketch showing the original barrage which held back 1,000,000,000 cubic metres of water for irrigation purposes. The subsequent additions to the height of the dam in 1912 and 1934 resulted in the quantity of stored water being raised first to 2,300,000,000 cubic metres and finally to 5,300,000,000 cubic metres. At the end of August vast quantities of water from the White Nile and the Blue Nile were piling up behind this dam, and it was feared that the floods would spread north into Egypt, creating great havoc to crops and property

IN THE STRICKEN SUDAN—WHERE VILLAGES HAVE BECOME ISLANDS: An impression of the damage wrought by the flood-waters of the Blue Nile which, mingling with the White Nile (also in spate), have laid waste vast areas. In this village several of the houses are partially under water, and the situation of the inhabitants has been precarious—*Drawing by E. G. Lambert*

LAST PLEAS AT NUREMBERG

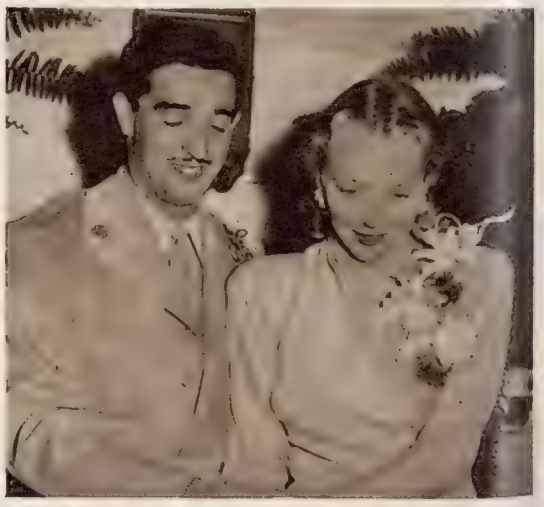
And Other News Pictures from Overseas

THEIR LAST PUBLIC APPEARANCE BUT ONE—THE NUREMBERG DEFENDANTS MAKE THEIR FINAL STATEMENTS BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL COURT: Hitler's surviving henchmen address the Tribunal seven years to the day after their Führer had plunged the world into war. ***Top left***—Herman Goering, clearly addressing the German nation rather than the Tribunal, declared that he had never condoned murder and had never signed a single order directing the murder of enemy airmen. He proclaimed before the world the innocence of the German people. ***Top right***—Rudolf Hess, whose incoherent babbling led to abusive remarks from Goering and Ribbentrop, who both tried to stem the flow of his inconsistencies. Dr. Seidl, his counsel, subsequently renewed his previous application for a reconsideration of Hess's mental state. ***Below on left***—Von Ribbentrop, whose closing words were a warning to the world against Russia. Usually haggard and woebegone, he drew himself up to make his final statement. ***Below on right***—Alfred Rosenberg, who declared that he was innocent of racial crimes. The twenty-one prisoners now await the verdicts, and it is expected that these will be announced on September 23 by Justice Lawrence

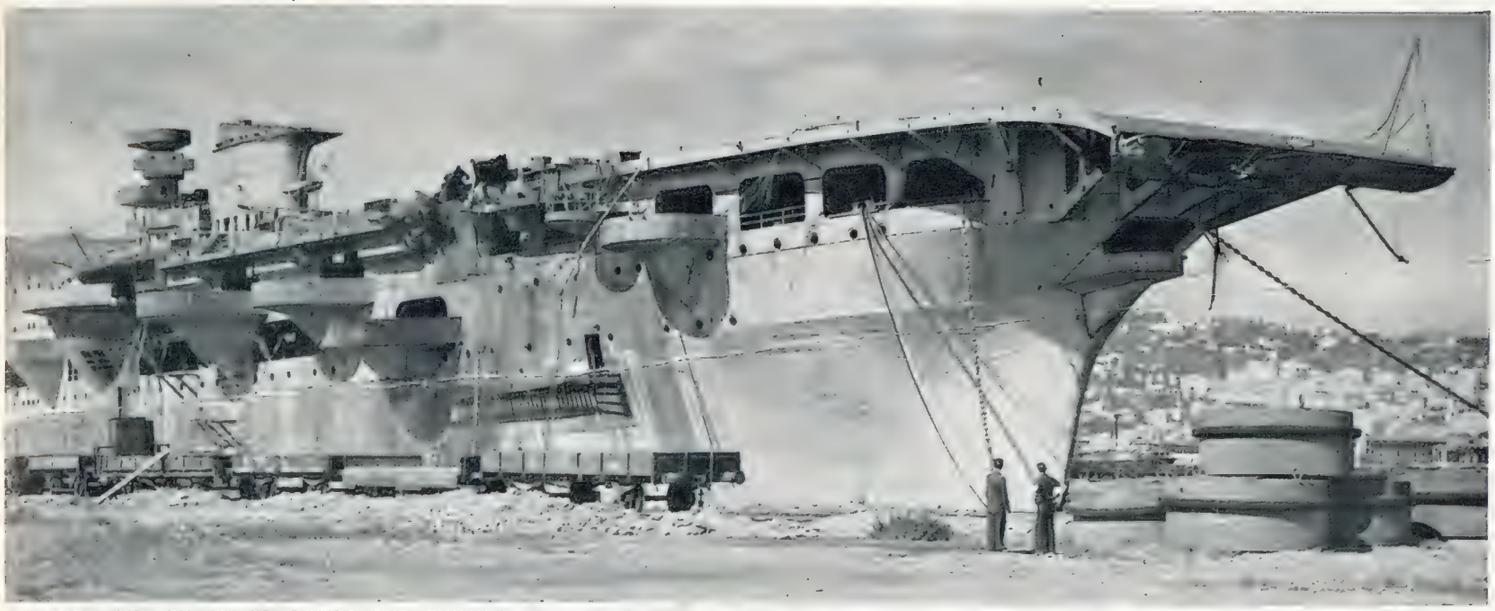
A SWEEPING ROYALIST VICTORY IN THE GREEK PLEBISCITE: Excited Royalists, carrying pictures of King George II, demonstrating in the streets of Athens after the announcement that the Greek nation had given a 2 to 1 vote for the King's return. Reports from Greece indicate that on the whole the plebiscite was carried out in a fairly orderly manner, though in some areas the Communists alleged that the vote had been falsified. King George, now aged 56, is the eldest son of King Constantine I ("Tino" of the First World War)

TAKING ON WHERE GENERAL MORGAN LEFT OFF: Mr. Meyer Cohen, a former law student, who has been appointed Acting Director of U.N.R.R.A. in Germany. The appointment was announced by Mr. LaGuardia, U.N.R.R.A.'s chief, who was at pains to explain that the departure of General Morgan was occasioned by no misunderstandings

A DE GAULLIST IN TROUBLE: Colonel Andre de Wavrin, organiser during the war of General de Gaulle's intelligence service, was released from prison towards the end of August after he had been held on charges of using 100,000,000 francs for illegal espionage in Spain and South America. He is now in hospital in the Paris suburb of Garches and is said to be suffering from a nervous breakdown



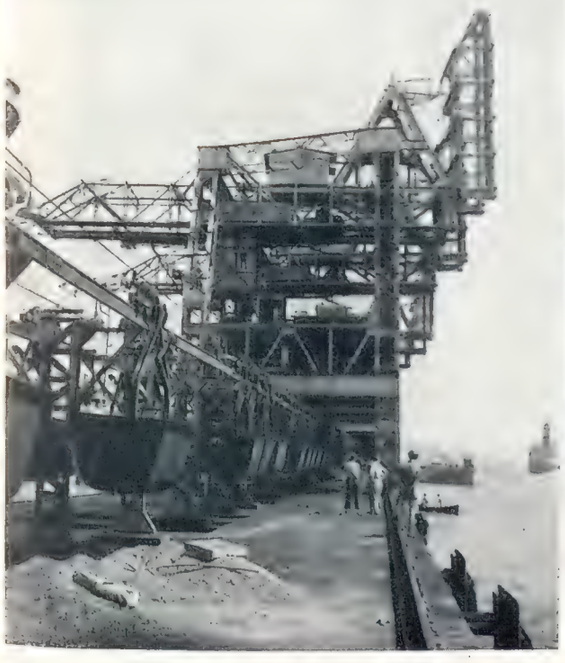
VIRGINIA BRUCE WEDS: The film actress and her husband, Ali Ipar, the Turkish film producer, cutting their wedding-cake after being married in the home of a friend at Beverly Hills, California. Ali Ipar was drafted into the American Army last July, and his wedding was delayed for five hours when military police placed him under arrest for being absent without leave. Subsequently it was discovered that a mistake had been made, and the bridegroom was duly released



KNOCKED OUT BY ALLIED BOMBS AND FINISHED OFF BY GERMAN MINES—THE HULK IN GENOA HARBOUR : She was once one of the crack liners of the Italian merchant marine, but the Germans fitted her with a flight-deck and planned to make her into a medium carrier for operations in the Mediterranean. During British raids on Genoa she suffered considerable damage and never put to sea successfully in her new role. This vessel is not to be confused with the Italian battleship *Roma*, a vessel of 35,000 tons, which was sunk in September 1943 by a glider bomb launched from a German aircraft

BRITISH NISSENS FOR BOMBED-OUT BERLINERS : Standard Army huts on a plot near the Tiergarten, where several families are being accommodated. The plot was once a sports arena, and part of the running-track can be seen on the left. Care was taken by the military authorities to make the Nissens available only to people who could prove that they once lived in the vicinity

THE GEISHAS RETURN : Wearing the traditional hair style and dress of their class, Tokyo girls take part in a parade in the Nihonabashi district of the city. The reason for the celebration given by the photographer who took this picture was the restoration of the famous bronze animal figures on the main bridge at Nihonabashi. It appears that they were removed by the Japanese military authorities during the war, and that their restoration (for some reason unexplained) has given considerable satisfaction



ITALY IMPORTS COAL TO REVIVE HER LANGUISHING INDUSTRIAL PLANTS IN THE NORTH : An American Liberty ship unloading at Savona, west of Genoa, where about 7,000 tons of coal are being handled every day. The coal is loaded into buckets travelling on an overhead line, and it is thus conveyed ashore to the distribution-points with the minimum of difficulty. ***On left*—**A close-up of the unloading equipment, showing empty buckets waiting to receive their loads This coal is being imported from America, possibly from the Alleghany coalfields, and it is absolutely vital to Italy during the coming months if she is to get her industries into action again in the big northern cities of Turin, Genoa and Milan. Italy has no coal-mines of her own, and before the war relied largely on the products of the Silesian fields. On one occasion she obtained coal by bartering new shipping

AFTER CALCUTTA, BOMBAY

More Racial Rioting and Bloodshed Coincides with the Inauguration of the Interim Government

As Pandit Nehru and his interim Government took office in Delhi, serious communal riots, following closely upon those in Calcutta, broke out in the Muslim quarter of Bombay. Throughout the city a state of emergency was declared, but before the curfew was imposed many dead and injured were left in the streets as parties of Muslims and Hindus clashed. The rioting quickly spread from district to district, and by the fourth day a large area of Bombay was affected, pitched battles being reported as well as individual cases of murder and arson. An official estimate put the total casualties in four days at 156 killed and 484 injured. The trouble was especially prevalent in areas where Muslim and Hindu blocks adjoin. Conditions might have been worse if the authorities had not been warned by the Calcutta riots and prepared accordingly

ON THE WATCH FOR LOOTERS AND FIRE-RAISERS: A British officer and members of his patrol on duty in a Bombay street which, as the debris indicates, had lately been the scene of a pitched battle between Muslim and Hindu mobs

COPING WITH DISORDER IN A BOMBAY SUBURB: *Left*—A motor patrol of Indian police, armed with lathis, standing by for their next assignment. *Right*—Police engaged in patrolling a street, and in the background a threatening crowd of Indians

ROUNDING THEM UP: *Left*—Captured rioters, one with his head bandaged, being loaded on to a military truck. *Right*—An Indian policeman arresting a party of rioters who had taken refuge in a factory building. During the first four days of trouble in Bombay the police had a specially unenviable task, as trouble occurred in several quarters of the city and reinforcements had to be rushed from place to place in order to cope with the situation

THE BURNT-OUT DAKOTA IN THE SUBURB OF BLANC MESNIL: The Douglas aircraft, belonging to Air France, seen where it crashed in the grounds of a factory a few moments after taking off from Le Bourget Aerodrome. Out of the twenty-one passengers and the crew of five (including two hostesses), twenty lost their lives, while the accident also caused the death of a workman, who was crushed by falling masonry. Eye-witnesses of the disaster declared that the machine never rose properly after taking off

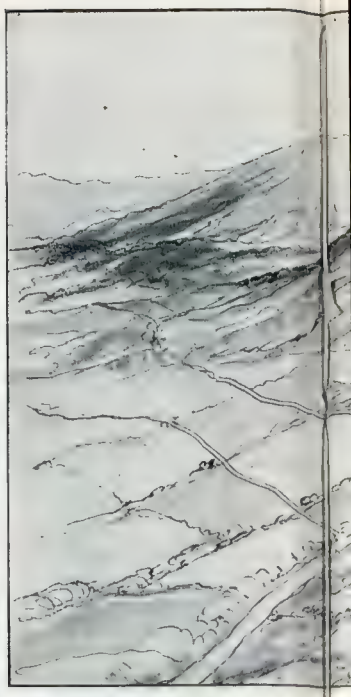
The PARIS AIR-LINER DISASTER

In which Twenty-one Persons Lost Their Lives

The London-bound Dakota, which crashed in flames a few moments after leaving Le Bourget Aerodrome, Paris, had on board twenty-six people, and those who survived owed their escape to the fact that a great hole was torn in the thin aluminium skin of the fuselage when hitting a rooftop, and they thus had a ready-made means of exit when the machine plunged to the ground. Even so, all the survivors were seriously injured, and some were reported to be in a critical condition. Sir Alan Anderson, the shipping magnate, who was unable to procure a seat in the Dakota, witnessed the disaster from the plane which he had privately chartered at the last moment. The Dakota took off apparently normally from the runway, but it lost speed immediately after rising, hitting a rooftop in the suburb of Blanc Mesnil, adjoining the aerodrome. It was reported later that the machine was not quite loaded to the full capacity allowed.

WHERE THE FIRST IMPACT TOOK PLACE: The wrecked roof of a house at Blanc Mesnil which was hit by the wing of the ill-fated Dakota before the machine finally plunged to earth in a nearby factory. Part of the wing can be seen lying against the railings. Among the British passengers who lost their lives were Lady Chetwynd, and also Miss Cotnall, of the British Embassy

TRENCROM HILL FOR THE NATION — A MEMORIAL TO THE DEAD OF TWO WORLD WARS: Looking out to sea from Trencrom Hill (near Marazion and Penzance, Cornwall), which has been handed over to the National Trust by Colonel G. L. Tyringham, of Trevethoe, to commemorate the men and women of Cornwall who gave their lives in 1914-18 and in 1939-45. The views from the summit of Trencrom, which is the site of an ancient castle, are very extensive, particularly to the north, east and south. The property is of about 64 acres and it is covered with bracken, gorse and heather, and scattered with boulders of local Cornish granite. Away in the distance can be seen the towering cone of St. Michael's Mount, an even more celebrated landmark than Trencrom. Legend has it that Trencrom was the Castle of the Giants, one of whom used the granite boulders for a game with the giant of St. Michael's Mount. Trencrom is a perfect example of a hill fort. The top is nearly flat, and around it are the remains of an extensive vallum of earth and stone more than 20 ft. thick. The hill contains massive rock basins known as the Giant's Chair, the Giant's Cradle and the Giant's Spoon

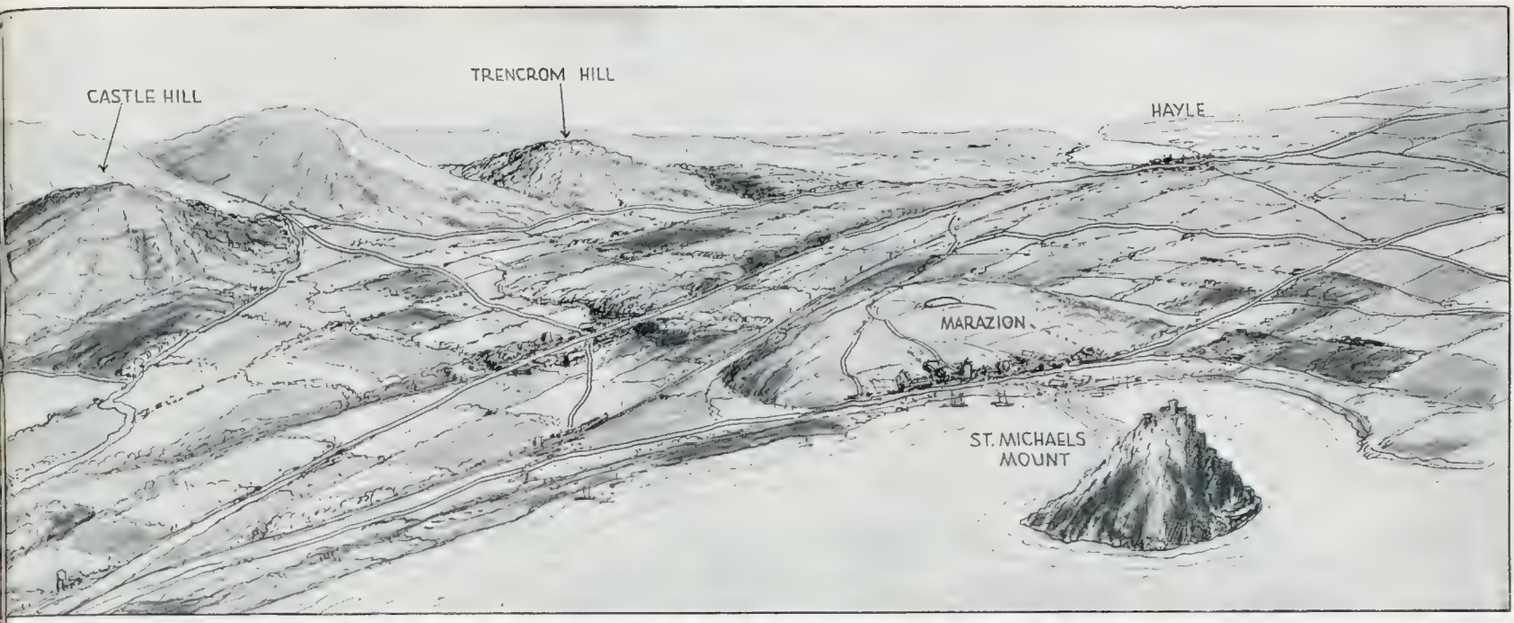


NATIONAL TRUST

Estates in England and the Highlands Secured for the Nation During Recent Weeks

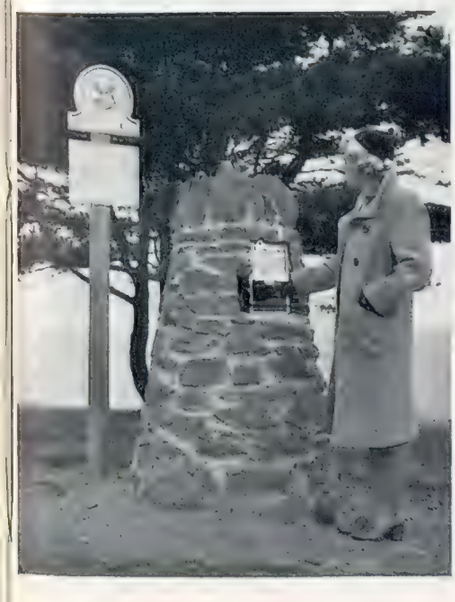
PART OF THE BEAUTIFUL BALMACARA ESTATE IN WESTERN ROSS IS BEQUEATHED TO THE NATION: Looking across the Peninsula of Plockton to the waters of Loch Carron. All but the tip of this peninsula is included in the 8,000 acres which have been left to the National Trust by the late Lady Hamilton, widow of Sir Daniel Hamilton. In the foreground is the village of Plockton, and away in the distance is the entrance to Loch Kishorn, backed by a fine mountain panorama. The Balmacara Estate has a Jacobite history, and visitors to Balmacara Bay can still see the cave in which, according to tradition, Prince Charles found refuge after his journey across Skye from Mugstot to Portree. East of Balmacara is the site of a clan battle in which the men of Loch Alsh fought the MacCrimmons of Glen Elg, and drove them across the loch towards their own country. Sleeping later on high ground above Kyle Rhea, the MacCrimmons were slain by the Mathesons at a place now marked "the cairn of the Clann MacCrimmon." Ancient ruins above Auchtertyre, in Glenudalan, and at Dunalasdair add further interest to this highly romantic countryside

On right—**ON DUNKERY BEACON YOU CAN PAY FOR YOUR VIEW: On this famous Somersetshire hilltop, which is now preserved by the National Trust, a cairn has been set up and in it the visitor can leave a donation to the Trust to help defray the expenses of maintenance. Dunkery, well known to those who follow the stag and to walkers in the West of England, towers 1,700 ft. above the Bristol Channel, commanding the most magnificent views. Not far away is the country of the Doones**

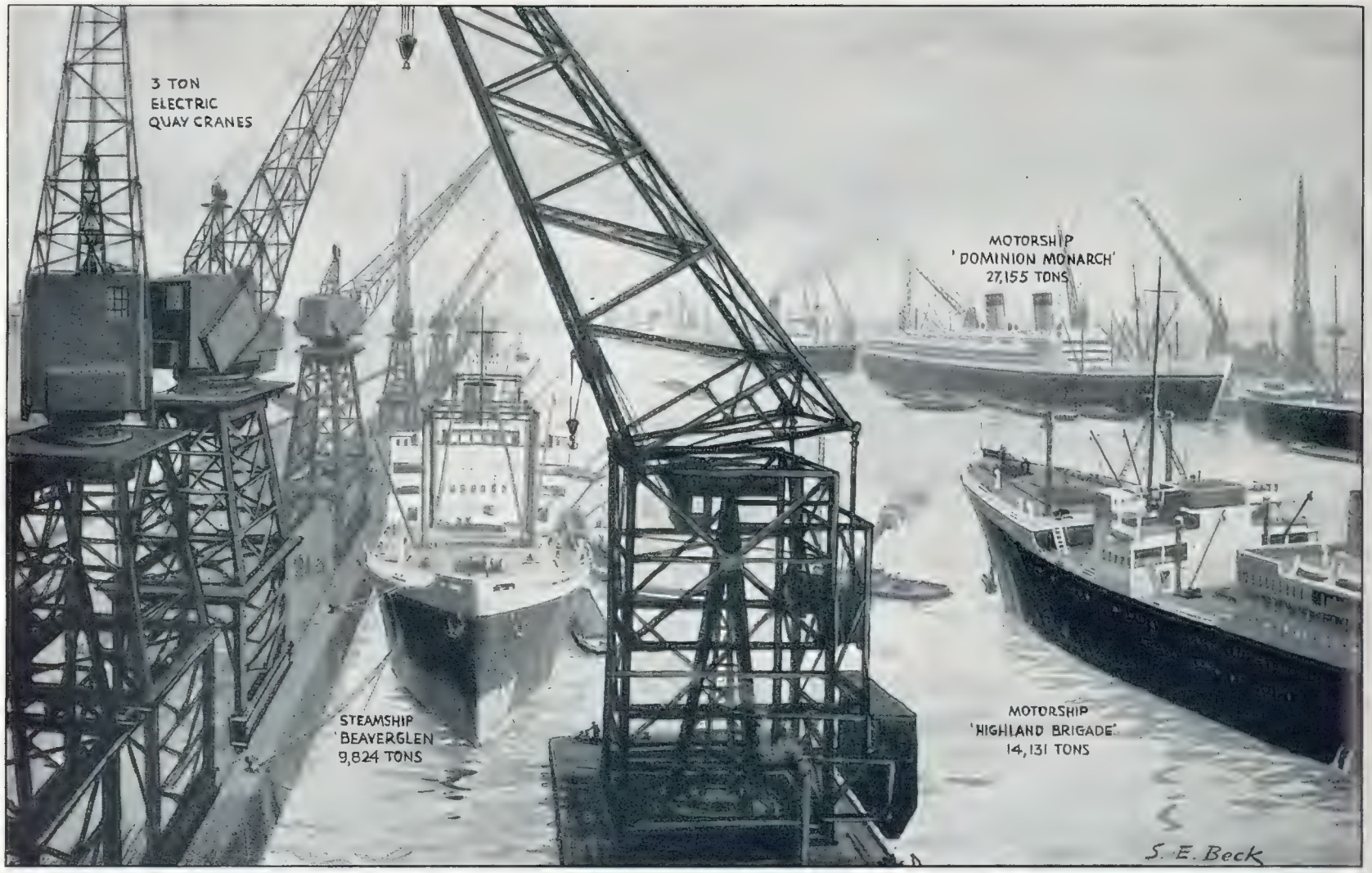


THE COMMANDING SITUATION OF TRENCROM HILL ABOVE THE SWEEPING CURVE OF MOUNT'S BAY, CORNWALL: A diagrammatic sketch showing the position of the hilltop site which has been presented to the National Trust by Colonel Tyringham, of Trevethoe. It lies a few miles inland from the little town of Marazion and the familiar landmark of St. Michael's Mount. Trencrom is about 500 ft. high, and it is strewn with great boulders of Cornish granite which have given rise to many a legend. The coastal road in the foreground leads westward to Penzance, Newlyn and Land's End—*Drawing by Percy Home*

YORKSHIRE ESTATE OF 800 ACRES PASSES INTO THE POSSESSION OF THE NATION: A view of Malham Tarn, which, with the property of which it forms a part, has been presented to the National Trust by Mrs. Hutton Croft. On the 800 acres to be handed over are Malham Tarn House, the home farm, and woodlands of great natural beauty. This is the second gift from the same donor, who in 1935 presented a riverside area of woodland in Malhamdale, near Malham village. Malhamdale was mentioned in the report of a Government committee some years ago as a suitable area for a national park. Malham Tarn Estate was owned at one time by Mr. Walter Morrison, a great-uncle of Mrs. Hutton Croft. Mr. Morrison knew both Charles Kingsley and John Ruskin, and it was at Malham Tarn House that the former wrote the first chapter of *The Water Babies*. The house, in a woodland setting, stands on a site some hundreds of feet above the north shore of the tarn, and it commands extensive views of the Craven Hills



THE THREAT TO A NORTH-COUNTRY BEAUTY SPOT: A view looking across Mosedale, where Cumberland County Council is seeking legal powers to construct a reservoir. The valley lies between Loeswater and Crummock Water and is much frequented by walkers during the summer and autumn. The reservoir scheme is being opposed by the National Trust and other bodies protecting the amenities of the Lake District. An alternative scheme for making a reservoir close to the Whinlatter Pass, above the Vale of Lorton, is much preferred by the National Trust. Earlier in the year, it will be remembered, there was a similar threat to Ennerdale



DAYS OF ACTIVITY IN LONDON'S DOCKLAND : A busy scene in the Port of London, showing in the foreground the celebrated floating crane, "London Mammoth," which has a capacity of 150 tons. When this drawing was made the "London Mammoth" had just completed the task of moving into position a number of new three-ton electric quay cranes, which are largely used at the Royal Albert Dock. With Britain's export trade beginning to boom, activity at the London Docks has increased steadily since last January, and this drawing shows some of the larger ships using the port. On the left is the "Beaverglen," second of the new fleet of Beaver-class ships built or building in Britain for Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd. On the right is the motor-ship "Highland Brigade," and in the background on the right is the "Dominion Monarch," the largest liner on the London-New Zealand service—*Drawing by S. E. Beck*

On right—When the *Fulani* grounded in the Mersey recently eleven tugs made a concerted effort to get her off the sandbank where she was stranded with a £1,000,000 cargo on board. The effort was in vain, however, and not until a proportion of the cargo had been removed was the *Fulani* light enough to be towed off the sandbank at high tide. The original grounding was a result of the *Fulani's* hull being caught by a particularly severe lateral gust of wind which swept her off-course

THE SHIP WITH THE £1,000,000 CARGO : The 6,000-ton British steamer "Fulani" being towed to safety after grounding on a sandbank in the Mersey. She was just starting on a voyage to the Gold Coast, and her cargo included cotton goods, machinery and a locomotive. Before she could be moved some of the cargo had to be transferred

THE STREAMLINED "MAGDALENA"—A NEW 18,000-TON LINER WHICH WILL OPERATE ON THE ROYAL MAIL LINE TO SOUTH AMERICA : An artist's impression of the passenger and freight ship, work on which has just begun at the Belfast yards of Harland and Wolff

The 18,000-ton liner *Magdalena*, the keel-plate of which has just been laid, will be a passenger and freight ship of ultra-modern construction, and she will be specially equipped for the important trade in perishable goods between South America and Britain, her cargo-space being fully insulated and fully air-conditioned for the carriage of meat and fruit. The *Magdalena* will accommodate 128 first-class passengers and 350 third-class passengers. Most of the first-class cabins will have individual baths and showers. In appearance the vessel will be most striking, with a single raked funnel giving the impression of speed and strength. In the past fifteen years the trade in perishable goods with South America has reached great proportions, and by carrying meat in these fast liners it is possible to get it on the London market without having to submit it to the full freezing process. This has, of course, led to South America gaining an advantage over the very much more distant ports of Australia and New Zealand in the matter of meat exports

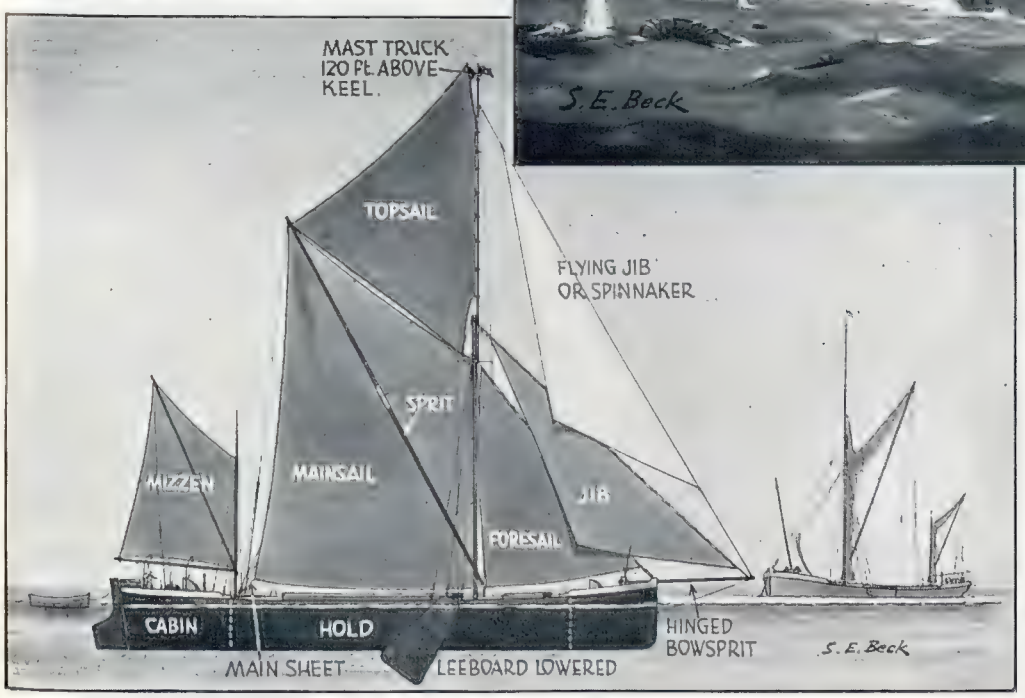
THE SAILING BARGE AND THE WAR IN THE NORTH SEA: A typical coasting craft caught up in the midst of a desperate night battle as E-boats attacked a British convoy. Time and time again the sailing barges passed through the hazardous waters of the North Sea, risking mines and machine-gun bullets. Farther south in the mined Thames Estuary the barges ran even greater risks—*Drawing by S. E. Beck*

THAMES TUGS and BARGES in WARTIME

What the Little Ships Achieved for the Nation

When the miracle of Dunkirk was achieved and 300,000 Allied troops were brought to England in safety, all the world knew within the space of a few hours that the Royal Navy, with the powerful help of a host of little ships, had brought off the seemingly impossible. What is not generally known is that in the years that followed Dunkirk those same little ships were hardly less remarkable in their achievements. The tug *Persia*, for instance, which pulled a badly-damaged destroyer out of Dunkirk, later assisted a bombed and blazing tanker in the Thames and was burnt out; while hosts of troopships which were bombed in home waters frequently owed their safety to the tow-rope of a Thames or coastal tug. Indeed, an incalculable amount of shipping was saved by the tugs during those vital years. When the Port of London was in a state of siege, many Thames tugs followed the traffic diverted to less vulnerable ports, and they served as far afield as Iceland. But there were enough left to provide valuable assistance to all the major operations based on the Thames. Equally remarkable in their way were the Thames sailing barges, and although they fought no actions, the imperturbable manner in which their crews negotiated the minefields and braved the newly-sown floating mines was a truly remarkable example of sustained pluck.

THE THAMES TUG "PERSIA" MAKES A VITAL RESCUE: While towing a badly-damaged destroyer out of Dunkirk in the closing stages of the evacuation, a bomb cut the tow-rope, but the "Persia" made fast and completed her task. The tug, owned by Messrs. William Watkins, was only one of many that rendered distinguished service in those early days of the war, and a record of their deeds has only lately been published by the Port of London Authority. Subsequent to this incident, the "Persia" was burnt out while assisting a bombed and blazing tanker in the Thames—*Drawing by S. E. Beck*



***On left*—THE SAILING BARGES OF THE THAMES ESTUARY: A diagrammatic sketch of two of these remarkable craft which played such a notable part during the war. H. M. Tomlinson, that lover of London river, in writing of these ships, has described them as "the last persistent survivals of the days of sail." Before the war they used to take part in an annual barge race over a course extending from the Lower Hope, below Gravesend, to the Mouse Lightship, off Southend, and back—some 56 miles in all. The barge on the left is shown with full rig when under way, and that on the right as it appears at anchor with all sails furled**—*Drawing by S. E. Beck*

HISTORIC COLOURS ARE LAID UP AT A PORTSMOUTH CHURCH: The colour-party entering St. Ann's Church with an ensign and flag worn at the time of the German surrender

SYMBOLS OF VICTORY: Vice-Admiral L. V. Morgan, Admiral Superintendent of H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth, leading the colour-party from the altar at St. Ann's Church during the ceremony of laying up an ensign and a flag which were worn at the surrender of the German naval forces at St. German-en-Laye on May 7, 1945, and at the signing of the Armistice with Italy at Malta on September 29, 1943

NEWS from LONDON and the PROVINCES

PRINCESS ELIZABETH IN DUMFRIESSHIRE: Her Royal Highness, accompanied by her hostess, the Duchess of Buccleuch, leaving Morton Church, Thornhill, after attending a Sunday service

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH'S HOUSE-PARTY AT DRUMLANRIG, where the Princesses have been spending a brief holiday: Left to right, front row—The Duchess of Buccleuch, Princess Elizabeth, the Duke of Buccleuch, Princess Margaret and Lady Caroline Scott. Among those in the back row are—Lord Stanley, Colonel Andrew Montagu-Douglas-Scott, Miss Anne Balfour, Earl of Dalkeith, Lady Anne Cavendish, Lord Stanley, Captain Bonham-Carter and the Hon. Julian Fane

SHE COLLECTS HER FATHER'S MAIL: Mrs. R. C. Sharples, daughter of Lord Claud Hamilton, Comptroller of Queen Mary's Household, goes out every morning on her light motor-cycle, getting the post from her father's house in Ambassador's Court, St. James's Palace, which is now in the hands of the builders. Mrs. Sharples was married in July to Major Richard Sharples, of the Welsh Guards. Queen Mary attended the wedding which, took place at the Chapel Royal

THE SCHOLAR BARGEES EXPLORE THE RIVER SEVERN: Members of the Bournville Works Camp School, a holiday extension of the continuation school which they attend during the rest of the year, re-embarking on their barge at Tewkesbury after a trip to places of interest in the vicinity. The interior of the barge has been fitted out as a classroom, and wherever the barge is moored the boys erect a tented camp in the adjoining fields. Like most other holiday-makers during August and early September, they have been unlucky as regards the weather

THE DESERTED SUSSEX VILLAGE OF STANMER : Five years ago it was requisitioned by the Army, and its population of 117 evacuated. To-day Stanmer is still in the possession of the military, and its street is a sea of mud

DESPITE THE HOUSING SHORTAGE, STANMER STANDS UNTENANTED : *Left*—The picturesque Norman church, with its windows boarded up; and (*right*) cranes and bulldozers in the muddy village street, and in the background some derelict cottages. Many people in the Brighton district are asking why Stanmer is still in the hands of the military and why it has been allowed to deteriorate into its present condition. Since the 117 people were evacuated from Stanmer five years ago the houses have steadily gone into decay, and now doors, windows and slates are missing from most of the cottages. The big house at Stanmer was once the residence of the Chichester family. At the present moment large areas of Britain are still requisitioned for training purposes, and a statement of policy on the question is awaited from the Government

THE RESTORATION OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S LONDON HOME : *Above and on right*—Two views of No. 36, Craven Street, Strand, where the Father of the American Constitution lived between 1757 and 1775, when he was the Agent of Pennsylvania and later of Georgia, New Jersey, and Massachusetts. The British Society for International Understanding, with aid from the Ministry of Works and the London County Council, is now engaged in restoring the old house, with its beautiful wooden panelling, and the intention is to equip the main drawing-room with eighteenth-century furniture, so that it will appear much as it did in Franklin's day. It is probable that the house will be used largely as a meeting-place for overseas visitors entertained by the British Society. Franklin, apart from being the architect of American unity, was a man of great versatility, with a flare both for scientific and philosophic research

MASTERPIECES of the TATE

Some of the Gallery's Greatest Treasures in a New Exhibition in the Repaired Rooms

THE SUBLIME ART OF TURNER: "Rocky Bay With Classic Figures," a rock-and-sea composition revealing all the mastery of light which the artist achieved in his second and most brilliant period. The picture is one of the outstanding compositions in the selection of Tate masterpieces now being shown in the Gallery's newly-opened rooms. Only six of the forty rooms have up to now been repaired following the bomb damage they received during the war

A PICTURE WHICH RUSKIN SCORNED: "Too Late," by William Lindsay Windus (1828-1907), one of two canvases painted by this Liverpool artist in the pre-Raphaelite manner. It is included in the present exhibition in the Tate Gallery, but no explanation is given to the visitor regarding the problem involved in the picture. The child, in its high-buttoned boots, seems to be thoroughly disillusioned with its male parent

A RECENT ACQUISITION BY THE TATE: "Hero and Leander," by W. Etty. Leander, the celebrated youth of Abydos, is shown embracing the priestess of Aphrodite, for love of whom he swam nightly across the Hellespont guided by the lighthouse of Sestus. William Etty was throughout his life a regular attendant at the life classes at the Royal Academy, and this accounts for his technical mastery in rendering the nude figures of his usual heroic themes. He died in 1849 after winning popular but somewhat belated recognition

HOLMAN HUNT AS A PORTRAYER OF NATURE: "Strayed Sheep," an outstanding work by the pre-Raphaelite artist, is another recent acquisition by the Tate Gallery. The artist introduced rare feeling and the most conscientious care into this canvas

WILLIAM BLAKE'S "VISION OF NEBUCHADNEZZAR": The artist, who reached the height of his power in his imaginative interpretation of Biblical themes, is well represented in the present exhibition at the Tate. This canvas, which stands out among its fellows, emphasises the animal attributes of the stricken king

London's museums and art galleries were unlucky during the war, and the Tate Gallery, which normally has nearly forty exhibition rooms, was very seriously hit. By last April six of the rooms had been repaired, and the Tate was reopened by Mr. Ernest Bevin with an exhibition of works by Cézanne, Rouault and Braque. In June there followed in the same six rooms the Exhibition of American Painting from the Eighteenth Century to the Present Day, and now that has been followed by a special exhibition of the Gallery's greatest masterpieces, together with a number of pictures acquired during the war years and not as yet placed on public view. This present show is full of interest, and many visitors will find particular pleasure in Turner's "Rocky Bay," a canvas revealing all the subtleties of the art of this lonely genius. In the present show the French impressionists and post-impressionists are well represented, while the highly imaginative and poetic outpourings of the visionary Blake are most compelling in their sheer portrayal of power

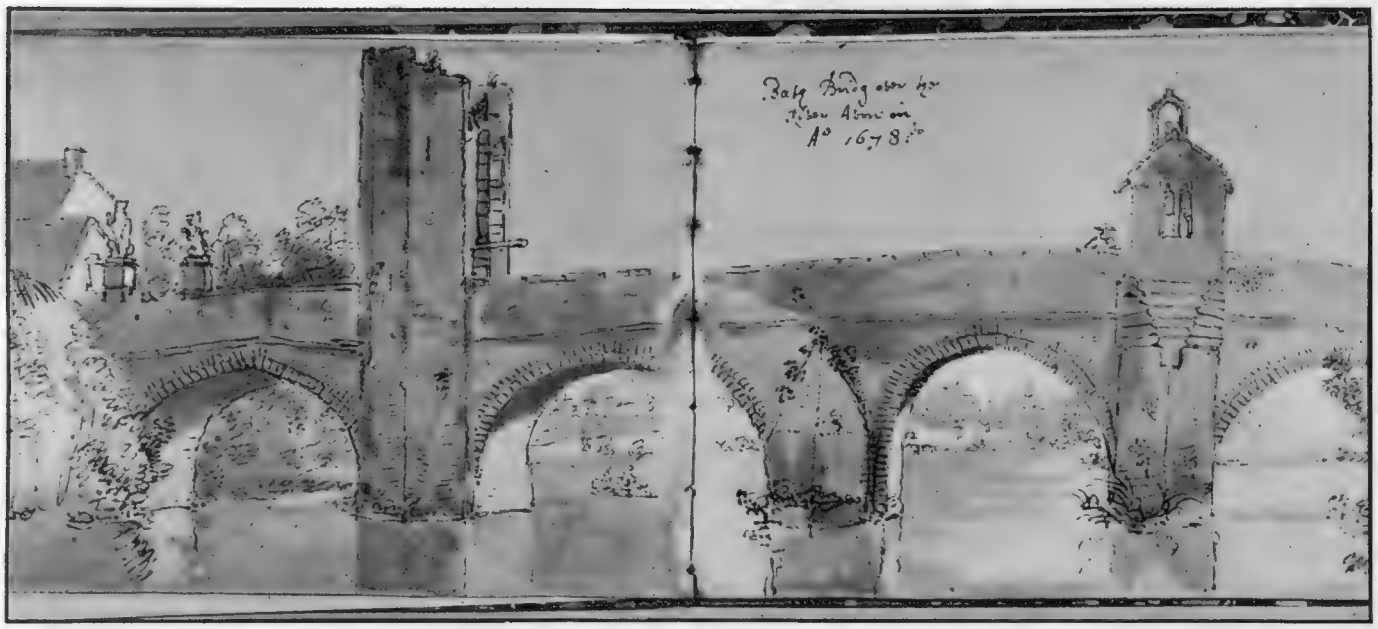
THE POST-IMPRESSIONIST TRADITION : "The Porte St. Martin," an arresting example of the work of Utrillo. The tones of the archway are relieved by the bright patches of colour to left and right. The painting has been presented to the Tate Gallery in memory of Alfred and Esther Sutro. Utrillo's work is always concerned more with design than with strict representation

"LA SERVANTE DE BOCKS" : Of all the masterpieces of Edouard Manet, this example in the Tate most fully exemplifies his use of the Impressionists' palette, dazzling the eye with brilliant but subtle effects of light. Manet was the leader of the 19th-century revolt against accepted canons of art in Paris

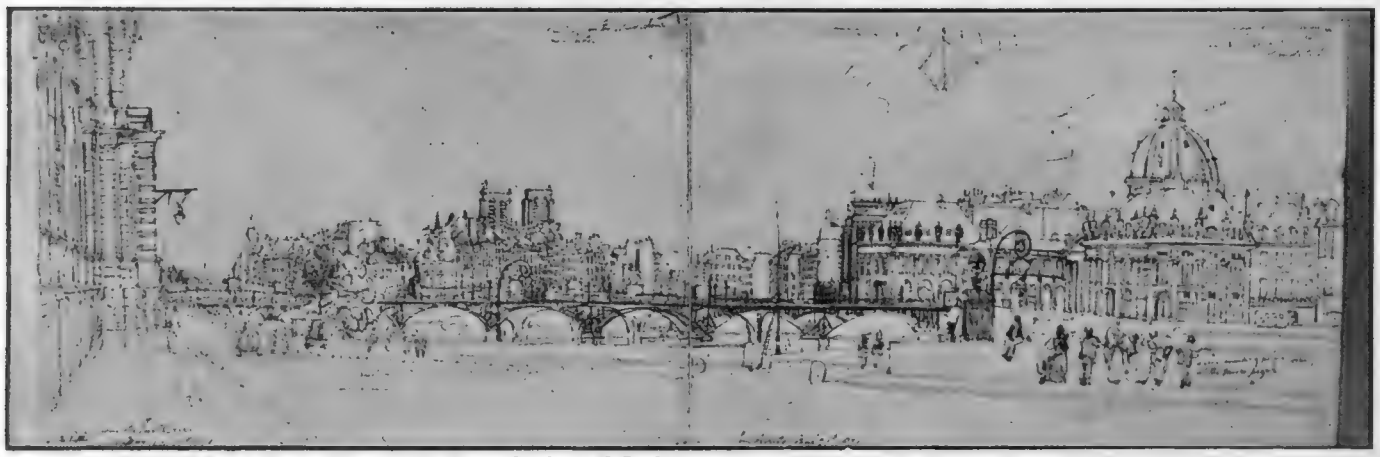
"SNOW SCENE IN PARIS," BY NORBERT GOENEUTTE : The artist was born in Paris in 1854 and he was Parisian to the core, delighting to portray the sights and scenes of his beloved city. Goeneutte had powers of keen observation and he sometimes displayed a subtle humour. In addition, he was a most remarkably skilled draughtsman and dry-point engraver

THE MASTERLY CHARACTERISATION OF FORAIN : "Le Pretoire," a canvas by the brilliant interpreter and castigator of the seamy side of Parisian life. Forain, like Daumier, was at his best in portraying his impressionistic view of scenes in the law courts. After contributing to the "Monde Parisien," he expressed his satirical talent in "Figaro" and "Le Rire."

VAN GOGH'S "SUNFLOWERS" GLOW WITH A GOLDEN SPLENDOUR : Of all the works of that most vital and individual artist of the nineteenth century, this has been reproduced the most often, but the original at the Tate inevitably attracts the visitor not so much because of the obvious beauty of the half-stylised pattern but by reason of the radiance and vibrancy of the colouring

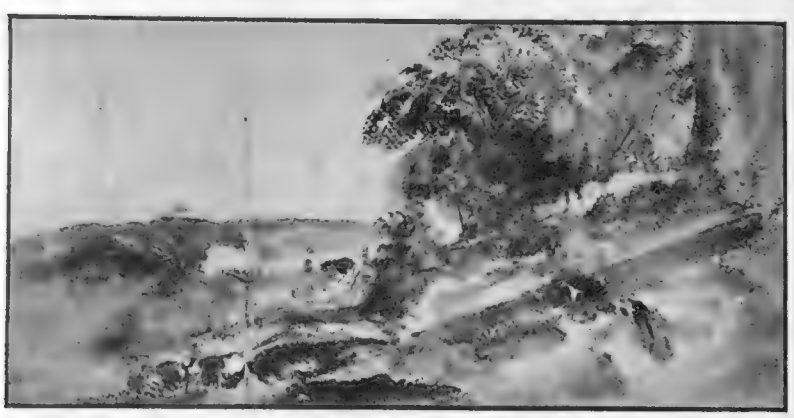


THE BATH BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER AVON IN 1678 : This rough sketch, done on a double-page of the artist's sketching-book, was the work of Francis Place (1647-1725), a Yorkshire-born artist who painted, designed, etched and engraved in mezzotint. This example of his preparatory work is on view at the Victoria and Albert Museum at the Exhibition of the Sketch Books of British Artists. The purpose of the Exhibition is to show the varying methods of approach to their work adopted by different artists



FROM THE SKETCH-BOOK OF WILLIAM CALLOW : A view of Paris from the Tuileries by a brilliant British draughtsman and water-colourist of the nineteenth century. Callow was born at Greenwich in 1812 and his early art struggles were passed in Paris. In 1834 he started a drawing class, one of his pupils being the Duc de Nemours, son of King Louis Phillipe. In later life the artist came to live in England

THE ART OF PETER DE WINT : A finely sketched-in study of trees and distant houses with a pasture in the foreground. De Wint was born at Stone, Staffordshire, in 1784, and his impressions of the Lincolnshire countryside are gems of the water-colourist's art. The National Gallery was presented in 1880 with twenty-three superb drawings by De Wint



IN THE FIRST FLUSH OF INSPIRATION : One of Peter de Wint's lightning sketches, which he so often translated into brilliant landscape painting. In this sketch autumnal effects are conveyed with brilliance. De Wint first studied under John Raphael Smith, the engraver, and in 1807 he entered the schools of the Royal Academy, where he occasionally exhibited up to 1828. He joined the Water-Colour Society as an Associate in 1810, and two years later became a full member. The level country of Lincolnshire had a great charm for De Wint

GREAT ARTISTS and their SKETCH BOOKS

A Fascinating Exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum

The Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, has always made it a point of policy to acquire the sketch-books of artists on account of the valuable light they throw on individual technique and the individual approach. Some of the more important of these sketch-books have now been picked out by the Museum's Department of Engraving, Illustration and Design, and they have been placed on exhibition. The books are of fascinating interest, and include some early sketches by Francis Place, the Yorkshire genius who left behind him so little enduring work; three of the many fine De Wint books, nearly all containing Lincolnshire landscapes; and a volume of William Callow's exquisite drawings of Paris. The peculiar charm of all the books is, of course, that they reflect the first impressions of the artists concerned, and sometimes have a freshness and vigour about them that is not so fully apparent in the finished work. They are, indeed, the first fine frenzy of artistic conception

HOW MARY BEALE DEVELOPED HER PORTRAITURE : Two pages from the sketch-book of this eminent woman portrait-painter, the daughter of the Rev. J. Cradock, of Walton-on-Thames. In the sketch on the left the artist has drawn in just the merest outlines of her portrait, while on the right is revealed a secondary stage of another work, where she has applied some water-colour

AN EVENING SCENE BY PETER DE WINT : This typical Lincolnshire landscape is carried out in pencil, chalk and wash on tinted paper. The white chalk cleverly conveys the impression of evening light. This is one of the most complete sketches in De Wint's books and is typical of his genius in the portrayal of landscape

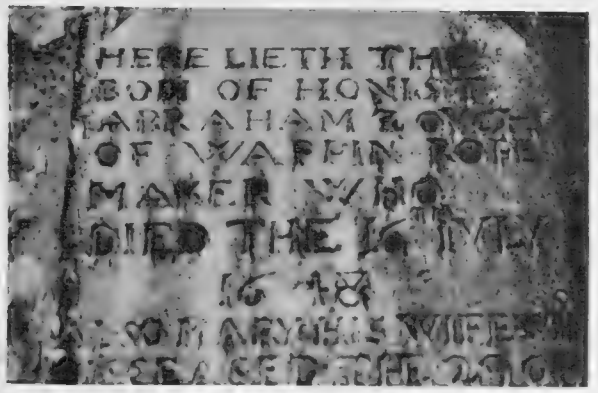
STEPNEY—WHERE THE LUFTWAFFE HIT HARDEST: A scene of rehabilitation in London's East End. A view of the blitzed area (showing historic St. Dunstan's Church in the distance on the right) which has been acquired by the London County Council for conversion into a park for the enjoyment and recreation of the people of the district. It forms part of the County of London Plan

MAKING THE NEW STEPNEY

Prefabricated Houses go up, and Parks are Planned, in an Area Hard Hit by the Luftwaffe

The Luftwaffe in a few nights transformed the face of Stepney, and now the London County Council, taking advantage of the blitzed area, intends to make a newer and better Stepney, with spacious parks and recreation-grounds occupying what once was slum property. Happily, historic St. Dunstan's Church still remains to give continuity to the history of this part of London's East End

A REMINDER OF WHAT STEPNEY ENDURED: The Congregational Church, or all that remains of it, stands on the north side of the blitzed site, which is now to be converted into a public park



HE DIED A YEAR BEFORE KING CHARLES LOST HIS HEAD: A memorial in the old church of St. Dunstan's, Stepney, to "honest Abraham Zouch," a rope-maker of Wapping, who passed away on July 16, 1648. The church dates largely from the fifteenth century, but it was first mentioned in chronicles of 1302

OLD AND NEW IN THE HAMLET OF MILE END OLD TOWN: *Left*—The parish notice-board on the tower of fifteenth-century St. Dunstan's Church; and *(right)* the little houses which have sprung up on the blitzed area surrounding the church. The houses have not been occupied for long, but keen gardeners have been at work, and trim borders now give an air of permanence to the scene. Some of the trees surrounding the church are of great antiquity. The church is noted for its Saxon rood. Among its vicars have been Richard Pace, friend of Erasmus, and Dean Colet, founder of St. Paul's School

New Lamps and Old, by John Gore

DOMESTIC SERVICE IN LITERATURE

A Subject that in Jane Austen's Day was Taken for Granted

IT is a commonplace that human beings take for granted those of their needs which are in easy and ready supply, and promote to the front page and the headlines such of their necessities as are in short supply.

Only of late years has domestic help become a luxury. Accordingly, the social historian need not be surprised if he find the subject of domestic servants very much taken for granted in novels and memoirs until the present day. The generalisation needs qualification. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, housewives of manors and great houses still lived their lives among their women servants, personally directing their labours, which covered almost every field of household needs, from weaving clothes and hangings down to brewing, salting meat and, of course, baking and dairy work.

Accordingly, in such chronicles as the Paston letters and their later counterparts, and in the preserved records of Badminton or Woburn, one gets a fairly complete idea of the households and of their tasks, since the memorialists lived and worked closely with their maids. Labour remained absurdly cheap long after the eighteenth century was old, and in the early-nineteenth century the subject had dropped out of interest, being taken for granted by householders, who no longer, even in the country, themselves engaged in those labours but could afford to leave them to trained and faithful housekeepers and butlers, who had plenty of retailers from whom to buy goods formerly manufactured in the self-contained and self-sufficient manor-house.

In the autobiographical notes left by William "Gumley" Wilson—a fast living, fox-hunting squire born in 1801—he catalogues the domestic staff kept by his father, a country parson with a moderate living and a small patrimony:

"Our establishment" [between Trafalgar and Waterloo], he writes, "consisted of a butler, two footmen and hall-boy, coachman, groom and helper in stables; ladies' maid, cook, kitchenmaid, scullerymaid, two housemaids and three nursemaids."

Small wonder, then, that Jane Austen took these matters for granted, and we must look in vain for clear or studied portraits of servants in her six novels. And right through the nineteenth century the good times for housewives continued with a very slow rise in wages and a very meagre broadening of the "servants' charter."

The novelists of the Victorian Age who threw light on domestic service did so from motives less direct than the need to express an urgent problem: Dickens, because he voiced the claims and wrongs of the underdog, Thackeray (*Yellowplush Papers*) rather to expose snobbery. Trollope, that gold-mine of the social historian, having no urgent political or social axe to grind, gives a remarkably low proportion of his canvas to the subject. Wilkie Collins wove the servants' hall into his detective plots, as did Mrs. Wood. But down to our own times, up to the first World War, the novelists take adequate domestic service very much for granted, as they would assume the existence of a roof on the houses they describe. It was not a problem. Supply equalled demand. George Moore (*Esther Waters*) and Wells (*Tono-Bungay*) had other fish to fry when they threw light on below-stairs life at the end of the Victorian Age. But after 1914, the commonplace had become a rarity, a problem and a matter of urgent topical interest, and domestic service began to bulk large in literature. So it is that to-day we search carefully for (and value when we find it) clear light on domestic service in the literature of the pre-Great Wars period.

The Era of Plenty.—Twenty years ago I had the pleasure of reviving public interest in Emily Eden's two novels [for Mathews and Marrot's "Rescue" Series]. Miss Eden (a Whig lady) was in the line of Jane Austen, and her first novel, *The Semi-Attached Couple*, though published in mid-Victorian days, was written in the 1830's. It is a gold-mine for the social historian on the fashions and conventions of that day; and it is, exceptionally, a valuable authority on below-stairs life in a princely country-house, at the period when luxury and ease were perhaps at their apex for the privileged class.

The newly-wed Marchioness's countrified maid writes back to her old home of the glories of St. Mary's.

"We are a princely establishment, and sit down twelve in the steward's room, with wine, and a man and boy to wait. Mrs. Stevens (the housekeeper) and me joke each other about our beaux, for there are ten gentlemen and only us two ladies, and Mr. Phillips (my lord's man) has, of course, the precedence. . . ."

If there were twelve in the steward's room, how many must there have been to sit down in the servants' hall!

The snobbery of the servants' hall and the "room" carried on well into the Edwardian Age, ladies' maids taking their mistresses' titles and precedence.

Miss Eden's novel is entitled to be linked with Elinor Glyn's *Visits of Elizabeth* as the brightest lights on the social customs of their respective ages, the early Victorian and the Edwardian—tremendous trifles in the social historian's library of authorities. How different to-day! The women novelists must specialise in domestic problems, when life below-stairs has come up to drawing-room level, to obsess the housewife and mortgage all her time, and to provide a topic of constant and urgent interest to every class and type of reader. Our competent women novelists, such as Miss Delafield and Mrs. Thirkell, are the modern counterparts of the châtelaines of the manors of seventeenth-century England, for the hands of the clock have turned back, and once more those ladies who are so fortunate as to employ maids must for ever direct and constantly share the labours of the home, and no one can be surprised that the subject is so topical and red-hot that it tinges their art and offers them a prime, irresistible, or obvious theme in novel writing.

Only One Century of Relief.—We may assume that the memoirs and sparse correspondence of our own day, which may be offered to our posterity in book form, will be filled with references to and light on the domestic problem. Lack of domestic servants ranks with crippling taxation as a prime cause of the abandoning of the historic or large country-houses, which were kept up in glorious commission from the beginning of the revived "country-house era" (at the end of the eighteenth century) right down to the first World War.

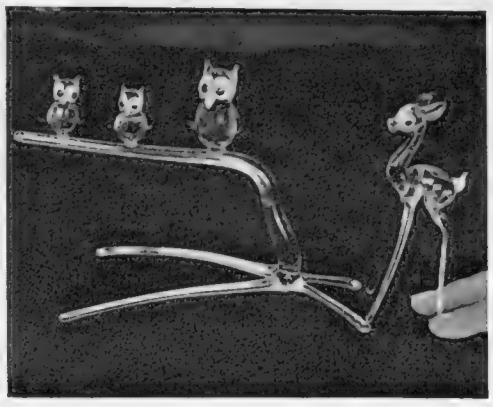
Taxation and death duties at the present scale must in themselves have closed all these great houses in the course of one more generation, but there is good evidence that their owners, here and there, could and would have continued for a few more years to eat into their capital in order to keep their homes in commission, but for the failure of the supply of domestic servants—the case of Burleigh House by Stamford Town, for example.

We are apt to-day to regard this preoccupation with domestic affairs among whilom "ladies of leisure" as a post-war phenomenon. It is in sober truth no new thing that the mistresses of great houses and upper-class châtelaines should be trained in domestic economy and well fitted to instruct and to work with their maids. For the history and literature of the centuries reveal that from the dawn of our history right down to our own day, they only *ceased* to be concerned with the subject for one brief century—roughly from Waterloo to 1914—through the era in which the industrial revolution made them richer than ever before, supplied them with easy markets in which to purchase the goods they had previously manufactured at home, and yet kept the supply and the wages of domestic servants respectively easy and cheap. Only during that one century did the subject of domestic service cease to be of burning or topical interest to women.

THE FARMHOUSE IN WEST NORWOOD: This unpretentious house in Elder Road, S.E., is the home of Mr. Charles Bacon, and behind it is the land which he and his family have farmed for three generations. Mr. Bacon's grandfather came to the farm in 1830. Then it covered 30 acres and boasted eighty head of cattle. To-day it has dwindled to a few fields, a piggery and an orchard, and in a few weeks even that will have gone, as Lambeth Borough Council are taking over the property for a flat-building scheme

***Above*—EVERYTHING FROM A GIRAFFE TO A GIRAFFE: A delightful frieze of glass models, including animals, angel fish and human figures, which are to be included in the "Britain Can Make It" Exhibition which is to be held at the Victoria and Albert Museum**

The "Britain Can Make It" Exhibition is well-named indeed, and when it is opened by the King and Queen on September 24 at the Victoria and Albert Museum it will demonstrate to the world both the technical efficiency of our manufacturers and their ability to make the best use of our artists and designers. In glassware production Central Europe once dominated the world markets. The immediate future may well prove that Britain is in the forefront



***On left*—BAMBI, THE FAWN, MEETS THE THREE WISE OWLS: Four examples of British-made glassware which are to be included in the coming "Britain Can Make It" Exhibition**

NANCY EVANS (LUCRETIA) WITH NORMAN WALKER (COLLATINUS) DURING THE SUICIDE SCENE IN "THE RAPE OF LUCRETIA," AT SADLER'S WELLS: The libretto of Britten's new opera is based on André Obey's play "Le Viol de Lucrèce"

THE DYING LUCRETIA CONFESSES—A SCENE FROM "THE RAPE OF LUCRETIA," AT SADLER'S WELLS: Benjamin Britten's opera opened there after its first production at Glyndebourne. Benjamin Britten has scored another brilliant success with his new opera, *The Rape of Lucretia*. Inevitably, it has invited comparison with his earlier work, *Peter Grimes*, but, although criticism has been made (in particular of the difficulty of introducing the Greek chorus into an opera of this kind), the general opinion is that it marks an advance in the style of the young composer. Left to right in this picture are: Lesley Duff (Lucia), Frederick Sharp (Janius), Catherine Lawson (Bianca), Nancy Evans (Lucretia) and Norman Walker (Collatinus)

STAGE and SCREEN

TOO WICKED FOR AMERICA: A British film, "The Wicked Lady," has to be re-dressed to pass the Hollywood censor. Joseph Breen, Hollywood's film censor, who was in this country recently to make arrangements for censoring British films for showing in America, took exception to the low-cut dresses in forty close-ups in *The Wicked Lady*. Margaret Lockwood postponed her holiday for the re-take, and the film has been held up for eight months. Here she is seen being dressed for the American version of the Restoration Romance

WARNING ALL THOSE WITH CARS: A London theatre plays its part in the campaign against road accidents. The company of *Worm's Eye-View*, the Cockney comedy at the Whitehall Theatre, made use of a curtain-call to remind the audience just before their departure of their automobile and pedestrian responsibilities in this amusing and original way

SEVENTEEN HOURS AND THEN THREE WEEKS TO WAIT: The queue outside the New Theatre waiting to book for the first night of Laurence Olivier's "King Lear." Three weeks before the opening night of the Old Vic Theatre Company's new season, the fans (mostly girls) were queueing. The third season of repertory provides three plays—*King Lear*, *Cyrano de Bergerac* and a new play by J. B. Priestley *An Inspector Calls*

INDIAN FILM STAR GOES TO HOLLYWOOD: Jayasharee with her actor-producer husband, V. Shantaram, leave Waterloo after their visit to London. One of India's leading film stars, Jayasharee, has recently completed a new film, *Dr. Kotnis*, which will be shown in London this autumn with an English sound-track. She and her husband have taken the negative of the film with them to America

The World of Books—By Vernon Fane

BACK-STAGE WITH EISENHOWER

Captain Harry Butcher's Diary Records the Tact and Genius for Leadership of the Allied Commander-in-Chief

I DON'T see why the publishers should feel it necessary to apologise for the slight "American bias" of Captain Harry Butcher's THREE YEARS WITH EISENHOWER (Heinemann. 21s.). Captain Butcher was General Eisenhower's naval aide during the time he was in supreme command of the greatest military operation in the world's history. Being the great man he is, General Eisenhower quickly realised that success could only be achieved by complete confidence, co-ordination and co-operation between the Allied Armies under his command.

The pages of Captain Butcher's diary teem with instances in which the Supreme Commander achieved his purpose, sometimes with tact, sometimes with stern ruthlessness. It is the most natural thing in the world that Captain Butcher should at times not understand the British as well as we understand ourselves, but he writes fairly and is as good an American as his great chief. Here is a typical comment:

"In his current efforts to improve British and American relationships, I see in Ike something akin to a fireman atop an observation tower watching a forest for smoke or flame. He has put out some fires by logical argument that to win the war the Allies must stick together. As part of his 'prevention of fire' campaign, he visited with General Alexander, having already dealt with the question on the American side. Incidentally, it is now 'Ike' and 'Alex.' Any American officer spreading anti-British sentiment is likely to be sent home. "On the other hand, there have been instances where certain British officers have spoken unwisely. General Alex. will undertake to deal with this type.

"I have observed that GI's, Tommies and French soldiers in combat or even in the forward areas find upon close association a great deal in common. This is especially true of American troops who have been in the British Isles.

"I agree with Ike that we have at A.F.H.Q. a crucible for forming an effective method of achieving Anglo-American co-operation. This may well spread to other theatres and perhaps even to our respective home peoples. It is possible Ike's effort here may well be regarded as the shining example to accomplish world organisation for peace."

The diary takes us back-stage in the preparations for the African landings, the North African and Italian campaigns and, of course, the supreme effort which resulted in the final knock-out blow delivered across the English Channel.

Not only did this comparatively unknown American staff officer find himself responsible for momentous decisions on strategy, but from the moment he set foot in North Africa onwards he had to contend with the difficult and dangerous quicksands of diplomacy and politics. There was the question of Darlan, and the diverse characters and aims of de Gaulle and Giraud, always with the powerful personalities of Churchill and Roosevelt and their agreements and disagreements in the background. In Italy, too, there was the King, the Crown Prince, the Pope, and the sorting out of friend and foe among the late enemies.

Naturally there were disagreements, frustrations, irritations as, indeed, there would have been had the combined staff been wholly British or wholly American. The diary records, and occasionally comments upon, some of these difficulties, but through it all the power and the stabilising influence of Eisenhower shines steadily.

Perhaps the greatest moment—certainly the most dramatic—in the whole book is the entry which records Eisenhower's decision to launch the invasion of Normandy after the original postponement of D-Day. Like most professional soldiers, Eisenhower knew all about "lucky" and "unlucky" Generals. He needed all the good fortune in his stars on that day and, by the grace of God, it was vouchsafed him—for the space of a few precious hours.

There is a good deal of personal, and even trivial, matter in this book, but for all its informal tone, it is bound to become a reference book for future historians. Certainly it will outlive the captious outpourings from the other side of the Atlantic in which certain journalists have sought to denigrate this glorious achievement.

THE PAINTED BARD: Mr. Fred Sundin, an upholsterer and french polisher, cleans off the last traces of paint from a statue of Shakespeare which, until he noticed it, had lain neglected in a lumber-room at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. Being cleaned of many coats of paint, it is now revealed that the statue is of lead, and it has been identified as the work of John Cheere, a brother of Sir Henry Cheere, who died in 1787. The Cheeres worked in marble, bronze and lead, and in their day enjoyed quite a considerable reputation among Londoners

For a writer, the problem of conveying a child's feelings and of presenting the behaviour of adults from a child's point of view, is obviously stimulating, since so many authors attempt it, and just as obviously dangerous since so few authors manage to convince. Miss Rumer Godden shows in her new novel, THE RIVER (Michael Joseph. 7s. 6d.), that she is an exception in this matter, for she has written a book of real enchantment about a little English girl who begins to grow up and, while still a child, begins to know the unhappiness and questionings of adolescence.

The background for the story is Bengal, but it could have been any country, and the river any river. In essence, this is the story of a little girl who has something of the poet in her and who, like poets of mature years, finds that her most real experiences are within herself, and come from her own perceptions of the beautiful and the terrible things that make up even a child's world.

"David Pilgrim" was the pseudonym of Mr. Hilary St. George Saunders and the late Mr. John Palmer, and under that name they wrote a Napoleonic novel, *So Great a Man*, and later, THE EMPEROR'S SERVANT (Macmillan. 7s. 6d.), four stories of the Napoleonic wars which have just been published.

In these, de Blanchegarde, an old ex-officer in Napoleon's army, tells his grandchildren about some of his courageous and fortunate exploits in the Emperor's service. He tells them of the occasion on which he, as a young trooper, led a small squad of men to victory against a greater number of Austrians; of the capture of an important despatch, and his own brave attempt to warn his General; of the night when he captured the commander of a corps of Austrians; and finally, of an occasion when a poodle saved the life of Napoleon when he was threatened by an insane woman.

The stories are exciting, and there is evident scholarship in their settings and in their detail.

Some of the poems of Mr. John Buxton were published while the author was still a prisoner of war in Germany, and the present volume, ATROPOS (Macmillan. 4s. 6d.), is complementary to those, and contains his subsequent poems. The title poem was written during captivity, and is a study of a problem which modern science and atomic research make more and more insistent: What is the point of human endeavour if eventually the whole frame of the world in which we live must be destroyed? Mr. Buxton, who is an anthropologist, a lecturer on English literature and a linguist, is also more notably a poet, and I recommend this collection of his verse to your notice.

THE PROPOSED BROWNING CHAPEL: This memorial, designed by Mr. Michael Tapper, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., will be set up beside St. Marylebone Church to commemorate the romantic marriage at that church of Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett. The centenary of the marriage has just taken place, and an appeal for funds to build the chapel has been launched by Lord Lytton, Mr. John Masefield, Lord Wavell, and the Rector of St. Marylebone

DESERT WELLS (Michael Joseph. 6s.) is the first collection of poems by Dorothy Wellesley that has been made for some years, and all the more welcome for its rarity. Many of the poems are images and pictures, and "Sandhills" is particularly evocative in this poet's quite individual style.

MAGENTA MOMENTS (Lotus Press. 5s.) is described by its big-hearted publishers as being a delicious and frank miscellany. To me this odd, little, over-illustrated book is nothing of the sort, but simply Mr. Geoffrey Handley-Taylor's more or less comic reminiscences.

SHORTER NOTICES OF SOME OF THE NEWEST BOOKS

Several new books with a wartime flavour have just made their appearance. NAVAL BROADCASTS, by Rear-Admiral R. K. Dickson (Allen and Unwin. 6s.), is a fine tribute from the Chief of Naval Information to the men and women who played their part in the war at sea. The broadcasts were written and presented in 1945, and they show very clearly the British Navy's place in modern history. In some ways THUNDERBOLTS (Skeffington. 12s. 6d.) is a companion volume to *Naval Broadcasts*, and here Major-General J. F. C. Fuller gives us some more of his well-balanced day-to-day judgments on the tactics and strategy of the war. FLYING VISITS (Dennis Dobson. 7s. 6d.) is a travel diary of the war, taking the reader in a series of gigantic hops from England to America, to China, India and Australia and back to the Middle East. The author appears to have met everyone from MacArthur to Jinnah. "SAILOR, YOU 'VE HAD IT" (W. H. Allen. 8s. 6d.) is the personal wartime history of Duncan Webb, sailor and journalist. It is a vigorous tale of almost incessant adventure, with just a spice of humour to relieve the strain.

Among the new novels are BLAZE ALLAN (Chapman and Hall. 9s. 6d.), an adventure story by Lillian Ross and a sequel to her powerful book *The Stranger*. This is wide-open-spaces stuff with the authentic touch. WHITE LADY (Macdonald. 8s. 6d.) is a romance of medieval England in the days of Chaucer. The heroine is a scullion in a Southwark inn. The author is Dorothy Whitton, a new writer of marked promise. From the same house comes THE BIG FIDDLE, by P. M. Wadsworth (Macdonald. 8s. 6d.), a light-hearted romance which some may find all too short (218 pages). "THE PLAY OF A LIFETIME" (Macdonald. 8s. 6d.) is by Coral Hope, a new and unusual novel by the author of *Listening Hands*.

Lord Dowding, the man who commanded in the skies in the days of the Battle of Britain, has written what he describes as an essay in straight thinking in his book TWELVE LEGIONS OF ANGELS (Jarrolds. 6s.). Lord Dowding completed the book in 1941, and the theme is the search for a means to prevent the periodical recurrence of war.

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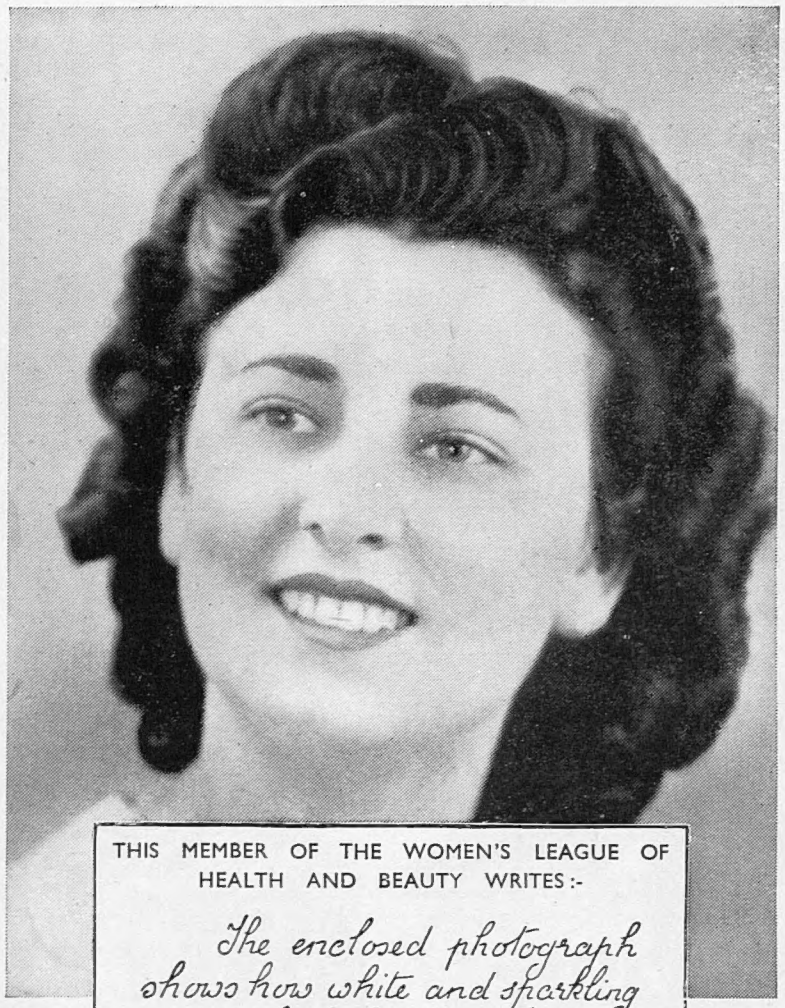

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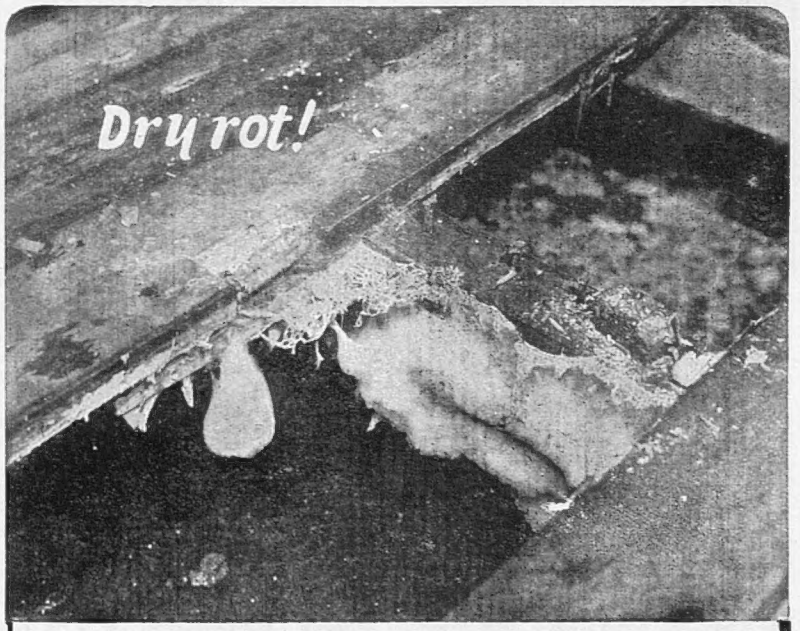

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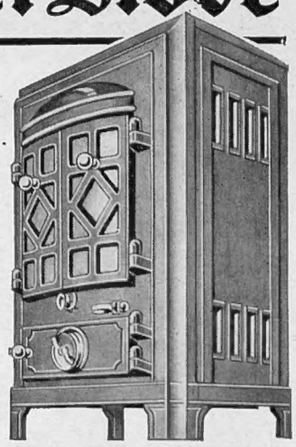

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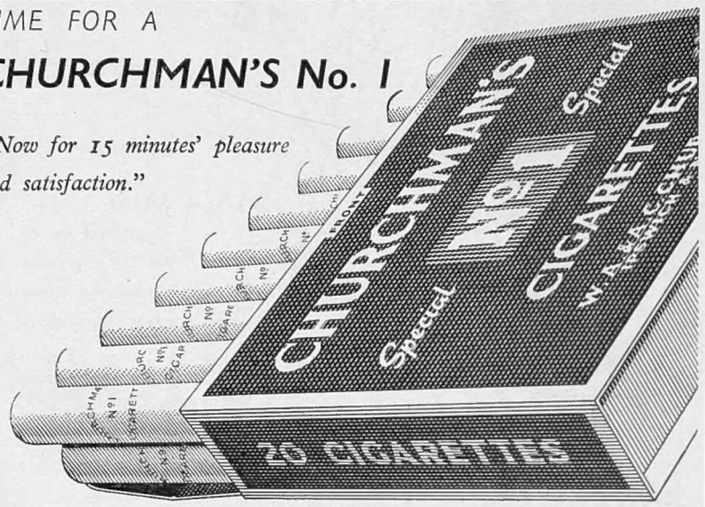

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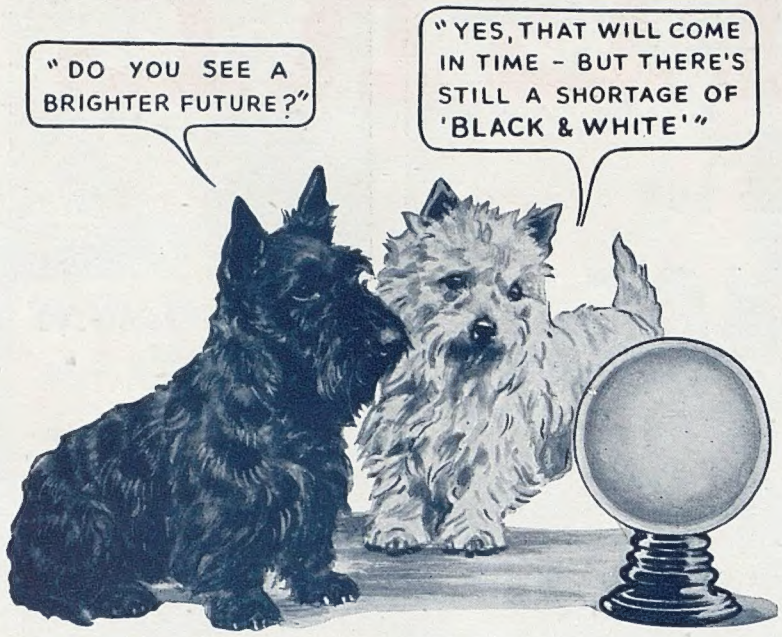

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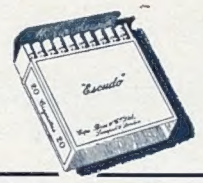
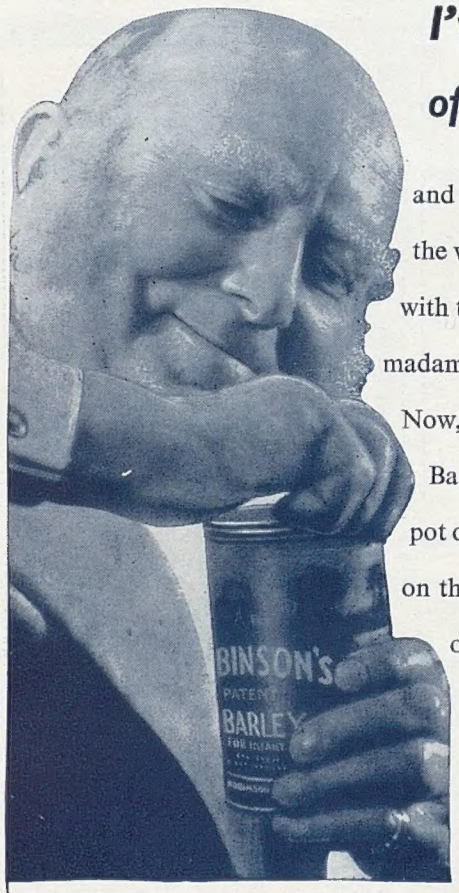
SCOTCH WHISKY

My luck's in!

Offer your Escudos only to those whom you know will appreciate them. Escudos are blended with extra care to give extra pleasure to Virginia smokers. Slightly bigger than normal —and very much better.



COPE'S
Escudo
CIGARETTES
20 for 2/6



I've made oceans of it says OLD HETHERS

and with no fuss or trouble either, the way I do it. Don't get confused with the old-fashioned barley water, madam, made from pearl barley. Now, with Robinson's 'Patent' Barley, it's as easy to make as a pot of tea. Just follow the directions on the tin, and flavour with orange or lemon juice or squash. When will their bottled kind come back? Ah! madam, I wish I knew the answer to that one!

Barley Water from
ROBINSON'S
'PATENT' BARLEY

CVS-96

NORTH BRITISH TYRES

For Touring or Transport

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PRINTED IN ENGLAND by THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND SKETCH, LTD., Milford Lane, London, W.C.2, and Published Weekly by ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPERS, LTD., Commonwealth House, 1, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1946. Entered as Second-Class Matter at the New York (N.Y.) Post Office, 1903.